MARCH.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,569—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1889.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.
As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts. pts.		Qts. pts.
12 8	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	12 8
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38 20		38 20

C. P. & Co.'s BORDEAUX HOUSE selection ranks at the finest in India.
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday, 1889.
BL SHANNON ...	4189	800	C R. Edwards.....	22d Mar.
ML ORIENTAL ..	5503	1000	E. Stewart	29th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	29th ,,
BL PEKIN	3940	600	P Harris	5th Apr.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell ..	12th ,,
BL KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	R. F. Briscoe	19th ,,
† ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th ,,
BL GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	3rd May.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell ..	10th ,,
BL PENINSULAR.	5503	1000	H. Wyatt	17th ,,
† ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne..	21st ,,

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
The steamer marked ML proceeds direct to Marseilles and London. Passengers for Brindisi change steamers at Aden.
• This vessel proceeds to Aden only.
In addition to the above, the following special steamers will be despatched to London, calling at Marseilles and early application for accommodation is advisable.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On 1889.
BOKHARA.....	2955	500	W. J. Nantes..	30th Apr.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On 1889.
CLYDE.....	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt.....	28th Mar
PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule ...	11th Apr.
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester.	25th ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan direct, every fortnight.
For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 9th March, 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE :—

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO...	5.000	800	1st Apr. '89.	1st May 1889
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Apr. '89.	20th May ,,
D. BALDUINO....	5,000	800	10th May '89.	10th June ,,
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st June '89.	1st July ,,

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA.....On the 8th April, 1889.	

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th Mar. 1889.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

MONTHLY LINE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
AMPHITRITE	..L. Lemenich	4,600	650	5th April.
IMPERATOR	....C. Bechtinger.	4,600	650	5th May.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI...	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th, of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE DIRECT.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To Sail.
BERENICE.....	F. Egger	3,500	550	25th Mar.
POSEIDON.....	S. Mersa	4,600	650	25th May.

STEAMERS TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To Sail on
PANDORA	G. Costanzo ...	3,500	550	10th May.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakim, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
ORION	Vidos	3,500	550	11th April.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 9th March, 1889.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.
THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 12th April, 1889, at 3 p. m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward bound, and the steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months, delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.
A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

ANCHOR LINE.
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES & LONDON.

S. S. PERSIA, 3,500 tons, Captain HUTCHINSON, sailing at noon, on WEDNESDAY, 20th instant.
The above steamer will sail from Basheed, Prince's Dock, punctually as above. Fares to Marseilles very moderate. Books through to London (overland from Marseilles). Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.
Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
Bombay, 18th March, 1889.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP & RAILWAY COMPANIES.
FULL information as to this route from Hongkong to Canada, America, and Europe, may be obtained from the Undersigned who have been appointed Sub-Agents in Bombay, and will quote rates or Passage and Freight.
EWART LATHAM, & Co.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 8 annas; Postage, 1 annas.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.
S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 20th March, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m. on 24th March, after arrival of Outward English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 21st March, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.
THE S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 20th March, at 9 a.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.
S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 6th April.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.
THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 23rd March.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 19th March, 1889. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TRUNKS, BAGS, AND PORTMANTEAUX.
FOR TRAVELLERS *EN ROUTE* TO EUROPE.
Our stock is composed only of articles of the best make Regulation Troopship or Overland Trunk, Iron frame work, covered black Waterproof canvas, strongly bound with leather.

24 by 16 by 12... Rs. 40 | 33 by 22 by 12... Rs. 57
28 by 17 by 12... Rs. 45 | 36 by 24 by 12... Rs. 62
30 by 20 by 12... Rs. 50

Ladies' Dress Trunks, Iron Frames, covered black Waterproof canvas, bound best brown leather, complete with tray.

33 by 19 by 19... Rs. 50 | 36 by 20 by 20... Rs. 53

Treacher's Steel Cabin Trunks, grained oak filled with triple secure locks, made shallow, suitable for fitting beneath a ship's berth or railway seat.

24 by 13 by 9, Rs. 14-8; 27 by 15 by 10, Rs. 17-8
33 by 20 by 12, Rs. 21.

Steel Cabin Trunks, Wood bound, grained oak with triple secure locks as above.

32 by 19 by 12... Rs. 24 | 39 by 19 by 13... Rs. 29

Crocodile Steel Brindisi Trunks, suitable for Travellers by Steamer or Rail.

Length	24	27	30	32 inches.
Price .....Rs.	15	18	21	24 each.

Air-Tight Uniform Cases, Damp and Dust-proof.

Rs.	Rs.
24 by 12 by 8.....16 each.	40 by 12 by 9...26-8 each.
27 by 13 by 9.....19-6	43 by 14 by 9...38

Hat or Bonnet Boxes, Japanned Steel Grained Oak, oval, assorted sizes.

Size.....	11	12	14	16 inches.
Each...Rs.	4-4	4-12	5-4	5-12

Helmet Cases, Japanned Tinned Steel with Brass Padlock, Rs. 5-12.
Soiled Linen Bags, assorted sizes and shapes, from Rs. 4 to Rs. 11.
Holdalls Canvas, most handy for Travellers, from Rs. 12 to Rs. 22.
Wolseley Regulation Valise Waterproof Canvas, each Rs. 25.
Holdall Bags, stout canvas, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 42.
Gladstone Bags, in plain Hide or Black leather.

Size.....	16	18	20	22	24	26	28 inches
Price Rs.	22-8	27	32	38	50	55	63 each.

Courier or Money Bags with all the latest improvement in locks, &c., all Nickel Mounts, Brown Waterproof Canvas.

Size	6 inches,	7 inches,	8 inches.
Price.....Rs.	6-8	7-8	8-8 each.

Roan Leather.

Size	5 inches,	7 inches,	8 inches.
Price.....Rs.	5	5-4	6 each.

Plain Brown Hide.

Size	6 inches,	7 inches,	8 inches.
Price.....Rs.	10	10-8	11-8 each.

Money Belts made of Strong Webbing and leather to go round the waist. A great variety of patterns, from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 7.
Every Requisite for Travellers kept in stock.
Catalogues free on application.
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

KEMP & CO.'S
ARECA NUT TOOTH PASTE.
THE BETEL, or ARECA NUT, has been employed in the East from time immemorial for the Teeth, and by the use of this Preparation, which is most pleasant, the Teeth become pearly white, the gums hard and healthy, and Toothache is prevented.
Per Pot, Re. 1.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

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NEW FLUID
is a harmless Preparation, and can be used with safety on the most delicate skin. A clear fresh Complexion results from its use, and with New Fluid at hand, Exposure to the Sun, for Lawn Tennis, Driving, &c., need not be feared.
Price, Re. 1 per bottle.
KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

SUPERIOR GENTS FELT HATS
"CEDAR" "CHESNUT" "CUBA" BROWNS
BROWNS "TEAK" "MAPLE" "RUSSET"
"PEKOE" "SNUFF" "MANILLA" BROWNS
Rs. 8-6 to Rs. 9-4.
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CRICKET KIT.

THE Greatest Care is exercised in selecting Articles suitable to this climate. The Management can with confidence state that their Stock is the largest and best in India.

	Rs. a.
BATS, Boys'.....each Re. 1-10 to	3 0
Do. Single Cane .....each	7 0
Do. Double Cane..... ,,	8 8
Do. Treble Cane ..... ,,	10 8
Cobbett's All Cane..... ,,	13 0
Frowd's Driver ..... ,,	15 8
Patent Exceller ..... ,,	14 8
STUMPS for Boys' use.....Per set	2 8
Do. Plain Polished Ash with Bails ... ,,	3 12
Do. With Brass Ferrules' ..... ,,	6 0
Do. do. and Iron Points ... ,,	7 0
NETts, for long stopping, 6 yards long, by 2 yards high, with Poles, Ferrules, Ropes, &c.....each	13 8
Boy's Set, complete in box	10 8

	Rs. a
BALLS, Boys'.....each Re. 1-8 to	2 0
Do. Duke's Double Seam.....each	4 0
Do. do. Treble Seam ..... ,,	5 8
Do. Treacher & Co.'s Double Seam ... ,,	3 8
Do. do. Treble Seam ... ,,	4 8
Do. do. Four Seam, Registered Pattern, the finest manufactured ,,	5 4
WICKET-KEEPING GAUNTLETS, of superior quality, and well ventilated..Per pair	7 4
BATTING GLOVES, best Improved Vulcanised Tubular India Rubber ... ,,	7 4
BAGS for Carrying Cricket Kit, strong green cloth, Leather Binding, Brass Lock ..... ,,	16 0
LEG GUARDS, Chamois Skin ..... ,,	8 4
SHOES, fitted with Spikes..... ,,	12 8

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GENERAL MERCHANTS,
IMPORTERS OF ALL SPORTING REQUISITES.
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LAWN-TENNIS KIT.

TREACHER & Co. only stock Articles from the best sources.

	Rs. a.
BATS, Best English make, Men's .....each	7 0
Do. do. Cork-handled, Men's ... ,,	8 8
Do. do. Pinder's Pull Tight, with a screw adjustment which enables the player to keep his Bat tightly strung ..... ,,	15 0
Do. do. Champion match, Plain strung ..... ,,	10 8
Do. do. do. double strung... ,,	12 0
Do. do. do. Cork Handled . ,,	11 0
Do. Treacher's "No Plus Ultra," the latest pattern ..... ,,	12 8
Do. The Demon, Slazenger's..... ,,	13 0
Do. The Victor, Fortnam's ..... ,,	12 8
Do. Care and Ash ..... ,,	13 8
Do. Ayres' Champion..... ,,	13 4

	Rs. a.
BALLS, best Flannel covered, Match...Per doz.	8 8
Do. do. do. Champion ... ,,	9 0
Do. do. do. Waterproof, Seamless perfect, the best Ball yet introduced ... ,,	12 8
Do. Ayres' do. ..... ,,	12 8
A complete set, consisting of 4 best Ash Bats, 6 covered India Rubber Balls, strong Cord Net, with Poles, Stay Ropes, Pegs, &c., and Book of Instruction, in dealwood case .....Per set	47 8
NETS, Strong Cord, with Poles complete, 42 by 3½, Regulation Club .....each	12 0
PRESSES, in plain Mahogany, with Screws .....each	8 8
HOES, Gentlemen's, with plain or corrugated India-Rubber Soles.....per pair	11 0

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IMPORTERS OF ALL KINDS OF GYMKHANA KIT,
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NAPIER JOHNSTONE,

BLANDY'S PURE MADEIRAS.

MADEIRAS are fast regaining their old time popularity ! !
MADEIRAS being rich in fruit salts are known to be most digestible Wines ! !
MADEIRAS are recommended by the Faculty for therapeutic purposes ! !

BLANDY'S MADEIRAS :

"VERY SUPERIOR." .....Rs.	20 0	"LONDON PARTICULARS." ..... Rs.	30 0
"PALE DRY." ..... ,,	22 0	"RICH OLD BOAL." ..... ,,	38 8
"SPECIALLY SELECTED." ..... ,,	24 0	"VERY DRY OLD SERCIAL." ..... ,,	43 0
"EAST INDIA." ..... ,,	30 0	"GRAND OLD CAMA DE LOBOS."... ,,	50 0

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Full particulars, Prices, and Terms from
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LIGHT WINES AND REFRESHING BEVERAGES
FOR THE
HOT SEASON.

BEFORE PURCHASING elsewhere, a Trial is solicited, as each of the BRANDS which we offer has been carefully selected after repeated Trials, and we are confident better Value cannot be obtained in the Presidency.
DETAILED PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.
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	Rs.
GERMAN—LAUBENHEIMER—One of the best cheap wines produced in any country... ...per dozen Quarts	19 0
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SAUMUR—A Genuine Dry Sparkling Wine of Champagne character .....per dozen Quarts Rs. 26

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SANITARY WOOL UNDERCLOTHING
GUARANTEED UNDYED NATURAL WOOL.
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SEND their WATCHES, at their risk, for their net value by V. P. Post all over India and Burma, and to ensure every satisfaction to the purchaser they offer the option of exchanging the Watch if not approved of, provided it is returned within two days of its receipt. The Watches specially recommended by Mr. MARCKS personally from their enormous stock are the following :—
Each Watch is supplied in a Case with Spare Glass and Main spring :—

	Rs.
The Popular Watch, good value, goes well, Keyless, Crystal face.....	15
The Keyless Lever, medium size Watch do. do.	22
The Celebrated "Campaign Watch," sound Lever, Crystal-faced, as used by hundreds of Officers	35
The Keyless Lever Crystal-faced Watch, excellent in performance	50
The same works in Hunting case.....	60
The finest, strongest Keyless Lever Railway Watch, 2-inch diameter, in substantial Silver case	85
The Half Chronometer Silver Crystal-faced Watch, warranted maximum variation 1 minute per month.....	140
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The highest class of Chronometer Keyless Watch, in very heavy Gold Crystal case, maximum variation ½ minute per month	375
The same as foregoing, in very heavy Hunting Gold case	420

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IT IS

The Cheapest in the Market	The Best in the Market
Never Refused	Always asked for
Second to None	Purer than Others
In Enormous Demand	Five Years' Old
A Pleasing Wholesome Tonic	A Digestive Tonic
Purity Itself	Guaranteed
Rs. 24 per doz.	Rs. 24 per doz.

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PHILLIPS AND CO., LD., BOMBAY.

SPARKLING AERATED WATERS.
PURE, SPARKLING, BRIGHT AND WHOLESOME.

Soda Water, Potash Water, Aerated Water	12 annas per doz.	Tonic Water, Lemonade, Gingerade	Re. 1 per doz.	Lithia Water, Seltzer Water, Vichy Water	Re. 1 Per doz.

Gingerale, Re. 1-8 per doz. Raspberryade, Re. 1 per doz.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS (MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS), BOMBAY.

FIRST CLASS CLOTHING!
OUR TAILORING DEPARTMENT is under the superintendence of experienced EUROPEAN CUTTERS and perfect satisfaction is at all times guaranteed.
Our STOCK for this SEASON has again been personally bought by our Mr. Asquith from the best known WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS in ENGLAND and SCOTLAND, and will be replenished by regular shipments of the NEWEST GOODS.
A. L. & W. beg to draw attention to their
Specialities for Evening Dress Suits.
Do. do. Hot Weather Wear.
Do. do. The Homeward Bound.
Do. do. Garden Parties, Levees.
Do. do. Wedding Garments.
Do. do. Tennis, Boating, Cricketing, &c.
Do. do. The Hills and Cold Climates.
Do. do. Breeches, Riding Trousers, &c.
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PATTERNS, CATALOGUE, AND PRICES WILL BE FORWARDED ON APPLICATION TO
ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
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Estd. 1870. **BOMBAY.** Estd. 1870.

THE
HOME-GOING SEASON, 1889.

THORPE AND CO.
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

HAVE a LARGE CHOICE of USEFUL REQUISITES for TRAVELLERS by SEA or LAND, priced moderately for Cash.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a
Deck Suits for Morning Wear...	8 0 to 16	8
Travelling Suits.....	30 0 to 35	0
Warm Suits Cheviot, &c.	45 0 to 55	0
Warm Overcoats or Ulsters	48 0 to 55	0
Best White Shirt Bands..... each	4	4
Do. do. Collars ..... ,,	4	8
Best Oxford do. ..... ,,	5	0
Best Flannel and Silk Wool.....	7 8 to 8	8
Cardigan Jackets, very warm	10 0 to 12	8
Dressing Gowns	10 8 to 25	0
Warm Lamb's-Wool Undervests ..... each	6	0
Do. do. Pants ..... pair	6	0
Brown Cotton Socks... ..... per doz.	8	8
Superior Merino Socks ..... do.	15	8
Very Warm Lamb's-Wool Socks..... do.	25	0
Ribbed Hand-Knitted Socks..... do.	30	0
Knicker-bocker Hose, Hand-Knitted pair	3	8
Gauze Merino Undervests .....per ½ doz.	12	0
Extra Superior Gauze Vests..... do.	15	0
Stout Merino Vests ..... each	5	8
Stout Merino Pants ..... ,,	6	8
Gauze Merino Pants..... ,,	6	8
Warm Gloves ..... ,,	1	8
Warm Mufflers ..... 2 8 to	3	0
Travelling Caps ..... from	3	0
Best Tweed Hats	4	8
Best Linen Collars, all shapes ..... per doz.	6	8
Best Linen Cuffs ..... ,,	10	0
Overland Trunks, best make, ... from	27	0
Solid Leather Portmanteaux	40	0
Railway Portmanteaux	13	0
Tan Canvas Courier Bags.....	8	0
Soiled Linen Bags.....	5	0
Gladstone or Expanding Bags	28	0
Solid Leather Dressing Cases, fitted complete ..... from	13	8
Travelling Baths, with inside Basket from	25	0
Travelling Canteens, fitted complete... from	25	0
Ladies' Air-tight Dress Boxes, in Cases	28 0 to 38	0
Ladies' Sun Hats	5	0
Overland Chairs	4	0

	Rs. a.
Money Belts, Solid Leather, with two Pockets	5 8
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Block Tin Collar Boxes.....	3 8
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Brown or White Canvas Shoes.....	5 8
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3. Some Welcome Lines (by Miss Meherbai N. Patel).
4. Domestic Harmony (by Miss Jaiji K. Kolah)
5. Grandmother's Visits (by Miss Meherbai N. Patel).
6. Hints to Mothers on the Training of Children (by Miss Ratanbai J Gadyali).
7. What Girls can do? (by Miss Goolbai F. Patuck).
8. High Education among Parsee Ladies (by Misses Meherbai C. Vakil, B.A. and Ratanbai A. Vakil).
9. The Caligraph with illustration (by Miss Dhuntajee M. Mehta).
10. Who can best claim to be truly great? (By Miss Banoobai Pestonjee N. Doctor).
11. Cookery as an Art (by Miss Serene F. Patuck.)
12. Woman as a Mother (by Miss Jaiji K. Kolah).
13. Biographical Sketches of Famous Women—Jane Austin—with illustration (by Miss Goolbai F. Patuck.)
14. Only a Servant (by Miss Jaiji K. Kolah.)
15. Knitting and Embroidery, with two illustrations and a coloured plate for embroidery, specially prepared for the *Stri Mitra*, (by Miss Serene F. Patuck).
16. Manners and Politeness (by Miss Dhunbai F. Setna).
17. Legend of Dilsberg Castle: or, Results of a Practical Joke (by Miss Nawajbai J. Padsha).

Intending Subscribers should get their Names registered at the *Kaiser-i-Hind* Steam Press, Hornby Road, Fort.

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Bills, in connection with Mr. H. Stanley, must be presented for payment every Monday morning, between 10 and 11 a.m., at the Office, Gaiety Theatre.

In case of lack of attention or incivility on the part of the attendants towards the public, or any complaint from any reason, such complaint should be addressed to the Manager.

THOS. H. BABINGTON.

BOMBAY RACES—1889.

THOSE GENTLEMEN who FAILED TO SETTLE, as requested, on 18th instant, are informed that Rule 15 will be strictly enforced unless the Amounts due are at once paid.

A. C. GAYE,
Honorary Secretary, W. I. T. Club.

Byculla, March 19, 1889.

ESTATE OF THE LATE LIEUTENANT G. L. MELLISS.

ANY PERSONS who have Claims against or who are indebted to the Estate of the late Lieutenant G. L. MELLISS, 8th Bombay Infantry, should communicate with the Undersigned before the 14th April 1889, after which date no application will be entertained.

GEORGE E. EVEN, Captain,
Marine Battalion,
President, Committee of Adjustment.

Bombay, 19th March 1889.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

GENERAL TAX.

HOUSE-OWNERS desirous of applying for a DRAWBACK (hitherto known as 15th remission) under Section 158 (2) of the Bombay Municipal Act are reminded that the Commissioner has no power to GRANT such DRAWBACK for the ensuing Half-year, after the 24th instant.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT.
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 19th March 1889.

N

RE ROOPS MUDON *alias* BHARMUL, deceased.

WHEREAS ROOPSEY MUDON *alias* BHARMUL, died on or about the 10th day of February, 1889, Notice is hereby given on behalf of BAI PREMABAI, mother of DHUNJI KESSOWJI, that he, the said Dhunji Kessowji, is the sole surviving coparcener and heir of the said deceased, and that all persons owing any monies or holding any property belonging to the said deceased or his family, or standing in the name of the said deceased or of his nominees or agents are hereby warned not to pay or part with such monies or property to any person or persons except the said Dhunji Kessowji.—Dated this 19th day of March 1889.

PAYNE, GILBERT, & SAYANI.
Attorneys for Premabai, mother of Dhunji Kessowji.

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL 1889-90.

LECTURES and CLINICAL INSTRUCTION in the WARDS for the WINTER SESSION 1889-90, will commence on TUESDAY, Oct. 1st. Gentlemen can enter for any course of Lectures, or to Hospital practice only.

The Hospital has a service of 230 beds for Clinical Teaching, including those of the adjoining Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital, to which General Students are free.

Two Entrance Scholarships of 100 Guineas and 50 Guineas respectively, for which General Students now entering can compete are awarded annually in October.

A Scholarship of the value of 50 Guineas is open to Students from the University of Oxford, who have passed the 1st M.B. Examination, and to Students from the University of Cambridge who have passed the 2nd M.B. Examination, and who have not entered at any London Medical School.

The Llewellyn Scholarship of £25 and the Golding Scholarship of £15 are open to General Students who have completed their third and first academical years respectively.

The Pereira Prize of £5 is open to all General Students, and is awarded for the best Clinical Reports.

Students are eligible for the appointments of Resident Medical, Surgical, and Obstetrical Officer, for Clinical Clerkships, Surgical Dresserships, and for Assistant Demonstratorships of Anatomy, Physiology, &c., without additional fee.

FEES.—For the curriculum of study required by the various examining bodies and hospital practice 90 Guineas in one sum or 100 Guineas in 5 instalments. The Composition Fee for Dental Students is £42-2, payable in two instalments.

*** The hours of Lectures have been specially arranged to suit the convenience of Dental Students. Charing Cross Hospital is within three minutes' walk of the Dental Hospital of London.

PRELIMINARY SCIENCE INSTRUCTION.—Arrangements have been made for Students desirous of undergoing a course of instruction in Science, such as that required for the preliminary scientific (M. B.) examination of the University of London, to attend at the Normal School of Science, South Kensington.

A prospectus containing every information will be forwarded on application to the Librarian and Secretary, Mr. J. Francis Pink, at the Office of the School, Chandos-street, Charing Cross, between the hours of 10 and 4.

J. MITCHELL BRUCE, M.A., M.D., DEAN.

CATHOLIC LENDING LIBRARY,
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NOTICE.

THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, MARCH 20TH, FAREWELL BENEFIT TENDERED TO

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Carriages at 11 p.m.

C. S. SANDERSON,
Business Agent.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 21st instant, being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY under "The Negotiable Instruments Act 1881."

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 21st inst., that Day being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY, under the "Negotiable Instruments Act 18-1."

W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 18th March, 1889.

NOTICE.

1 CURRENCY NOTE made over to the Police on the 11th instant. Any person claiming it to apply at the Head Police Office, Byculla, between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

W. H. WILSON, Colonel,
Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 19th March 1889.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 8 per cent. for the year ending 31st December 1888, will be paid to Registered Shareholders on and after WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at the Offices, Albert Building.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. MCLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 19th March, 1889.

FOR SALE.

SWISS COTTAGE TENT, by Muir Mills, Cawnpore, size 12 ft. by 12 ft., with 6 ft. kanats, bath-room, and purdahs complete. Price Rs. 200.

DOG-CART in Fair Order, suitable for a Horse, 14 hands or over.—Rs. 190.

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JAMSHEDI NAOROZ.

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ESTABLISHED 1847.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT—

By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice that the SECOND SESSIONS of 1889 of Oyer and Terminer, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Tenth Day of April next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanours and Offences, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanours, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done, or committed, by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanours, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the Limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 18th day of March, 1889.

JAVERILAL UMIASHANKAR YAJNIK,
Sheriff of Bombay.

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Ralph Darnell, by Colonel Meadows Taylor, Rs. 2 and	1	6
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Rhoda Fleming, by G. Meredith	2	6
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Judge Burnham's Daughters, by Pansy	1	12
Mystery of Mirbridge, by J. Payn	2	6
Commercial Geography, by C. Zehden	5	4
Adam Lindsay Gordon, a Memoir of his Life by J. H. Ross	4	2
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Dead Leman, by A. Lang	4	2
Quintessence of Socialism, by Dr. A. Schaffle	1	12
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Blechcroft at Rockstone, by C. M. Yonge (Colonial Library)	1	8
Sam Saddleworth's Will, by M. S. Taylor	0	11
Cosmopolitan Actor, his Adventures all over the World, by J. B. Howe	0	11
City Girl, by J. Law	0	11
Weldon's Practical Fancy Dress for Ladies (Illustrated)	0	12
Sudden Death, by B. Stakowe	1	6
For Jacques' Sake, by J. Claretie (Capital Stories)	0	11
Lombard Street Mystery, by M. Robertson	1	6
Universal Review No. 10, February 1889	2	0
Paul Jones, by A. Dumas	0	6
Yla Book of Treatment for 1889	3	8
Debrett's Peerage and Titles of Courtesy for 1889	11	0
Harvest, by J. S. Winter	0	11
Metropolitan Fashions, Spring and Summer, 1889	1	0

COOPER, MADON AND Co, Ld.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND CO., Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 10 per Share of Rs. 200 paid-up and Rs. 7½ per Share of Rs. 150 paid-up, equivalent to 10 per cent. per annum, is declared for the Half-year ending 31st December 1888, payable on and after the 26th instant, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 15, Bank Street, Fort, to those Shareholders, whose names stand on the Company's register on the 21st instant, on production of Share Certificates.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 20th March 1889.

N.B.—The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st to the 26th instant, both days inclusive.

OFFICE OF THE MORARJEE GOCULDASS SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that AN AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the Half-year ending 31st December 1888, at the rate of Rupees (70) Seventy per Share, will, on production of Share Certificates, be paid at this office on and after FRIDAY, the 29th day of March 1889, between the hours of 12 a.m. and 3 p.m. to those Shareholders whose names stand, on the Register Books of the Company on the 22nd instant.

The Books of the Company will be CLOSED from Friday, the 22nd, to Friday, the 29th, March, 1889, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
MORARJEE GOCULDASS and Co.
Secretaries, Treasures and Agents.
The Morarjee Goculdas S. and W. Co., Ld.

Bombay, No. 2, Tamirind Lane, Fort, 20th March, 1889.

NOTICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED has returned to BOMBAY and RESUMED PRACTICE as MARINE SURVEYOR.

WILLIAM CROWDER.

THE INDIAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., Ld.

NOTICE.

WANTED for the Indian Fire Insurance Company, Ld., a JOINT SECRETARY and MANAGER. Applications, addressed to the Chairman, will be received by the Undersigned up to 23rd inst.

Preference will be given to those applicants who may be in a position to increase the business of the Company.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
S. R. MODY,
N. S. JAMSETJEE,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, Parsee Bazaar Street, No. 24, 15th March 1889.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.

These HOTELS are spendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Igutpuri.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
ASHES FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, Tenders for the purchase of any number out of 5 lots of ASHES, now lying in the Locomotive Works Yard, Parel, and at Byculla, where the same may be viewed on application.

All lots purchased to be removed within One Month from date of acceptance of Tender.

Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 250 as security for the due fulfillment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender and before delivery is made.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 12th March, 1889.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 14 of 1885.

CHARLES AGNEW TURNER, British Inhabitant, residing at Malabar Hill, Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of HUSSON BHICOO, residing in Hoossein Khan Khalifa Street, outside the Fort of Bombay..... Plaintiff.

vs.

HASHUM HUSSON, BHICOO VALEE HUSSON, BHICOO HAJEEBOO, YEMANBAI, ZAINUB and MARIAM, all minors under the age of eighteen years by their guardian *ad litem* AHMED RUJUB of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing in House No.—in Hoossein Khan Khalifa Street, without the Fort of Bombay, FATMAJEE, widow of LAROO MOORAD also of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing in Hoossein Khan Khalifa Street; RAJOOMA, widow of KARIM MAHOMED VALEE; NOORBEE, widow of ALI MEYA CHAND, both of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing in Butcher Street, outside the Fort, and HUSSON BHICOO for himself and as executor of the last Will and Testament of his wife, HABUJEE; and MAHOMED FAZEL, also executor of the said Will, both of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, the former residing in Butcher Street and the latter in Hoossein Khan Khalifa Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, SHEROO RAJUB and AHMED RAJUB, both of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing in Butcher Street, outside the Fort of Bombay..... Defendants

PURSUANT to the decree made in the above suit and bearing date the thirty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, the immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction before G. H. FARRAN, Esq., the Acting Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court, House, on WEDNESDAY, the Tenth Day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS,

All the Estate and Interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and of the abovenamed Defendants, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of Fazandaree land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the western side of Butcher Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Subdistrict of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement three hundred and twenty-seven square yards or thereabouts, formerly assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under No. 18, and now under No. 19, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the east by the said Butcher Street, on or towards the west by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by the house of Chanil Peroo and Shaik Boolun bin Alumjee, and on or towards the south by the house of Shaik Hoossein Shaik Shoma, and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the first seven defendants abovenamed. For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner, or at the office of Mr. Mirza Hoossein Khan, attorney for the said plaintiff, 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 1st day of March, 1889.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES — HEAD & SONS, COACH-BUILDERS. — TO ORDER AND REPAIRS

LONDON, Gloucester Road, Steam Works, CHERTSEY.
Queen's Road, BOMBAY, Opposite Churney Road Crossing.

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No Technical Knowledge required!
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If cut in two Each Piece will ring a Bell!!
Cells supplied to the General Post Office, London, in 1886, are still in use.

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Sole Importers.

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ESTIMATES given for Electric Lighting of Towns, Clubs, Palaces, &c., on the Newest Systems Material always in stock. Prices greatly reduced.

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Agents for India.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

IMMENSE CONVENIENCE AND ECONOMY TO TEA CONSUMERS.—THE CALCUTTA INDIAN TEA SUPPLY COMPANY'S CHOICE TEAS in Small-Sized Original Packets of 1, 2 and 4 oz.; and in ½ and 1 lb. Tins, retailed at the rate of 12 Annas per lb. SOLE AGENTS, MORTON MAJU & Co., CHURCH GATE STREET.

TO THE HOMEWARD BOUND CABIN HOLD-ALLS, for Sponge, Comb and Brushes, Pomade, Shaving Brush, Nail Brush, Soap, &c., Strong Waterproof Sheeting and Leather Straps. Rs. 5-8 and 8-8. THORPE & Co., Outfitters, Bombay.

HOLD-ALLS, Best Tan Canvass, will hold Rugs, Blankets, Pillow, Walking Sticks, Umbrellas, &c., &c. From Rs. 9-8. THORPE & Co., The Travellers' Outfitters, Bombay.

CEYLON TEA, as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club and Club of Western India, Poona. Sample tins of 1 lb. obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

AN ADJOURNED EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the E. & A.-I. Association, will be held on FRIDAY, 22nd inst., at 5-30 p.m. All members are requested to attend.—C. A. CUTTRISS, Secretary.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—ADJOURNED MEETINGS of the Corporation will be held THIS DAY, in the Municipal Office, at 3 and 3-30 p.m.

PLATEDWARE.—Our Prices can be compared with any Firm for Similar Goods. Everyone satisfied with their wear, and have always recommended us to their friends as the Cheapest House.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

IF MRS. FANNIN think of going to the Hills there is no Hotel she would rather go to than the RIPON HOTEL, Mahableshwar.

SIX-LIGHT BILLIARD LAMPS, fitted with the latest improved Burners, guaranteed perfectly stormproof, with Cosmos or Duplex Burners, Lamp Warehouse, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Kuaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

FOR SALE.—C.-B. PONY, quiet and handsome, well suited for polo. Apply to MEHRJI JOHNSTON and Co., Forbes-street, Fort.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A BARMAID, liberal salary, offered with free board and lodging. Apply to "S.," care of this office.

WANTED.—A CLERK, knowledge of books and good hand-writing essential. Address "B. 157," care of this paper.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A SITUATION, by a Respectable Young Lady, who would make herself generally useful. Apply to "EVILS," care of Post-Master, Ootacamund, Nilgiris.

WANTED.—A Few OFFICE CLERKS, Portuguese or Eurasian, with a little knowledge of Indent Business, Accounts, and Customs Business, &c. preferred. Apply to "M.-F.," care of this paper.

WANTED to BUY or HIRE, VICTORIA and HORSE. Apply to BOOTH & COMPANY, 4 Church Lane.

TO BE LET.—From 15th April, a BUNGALOW, on the Ridge, Malabar Hill, comfortably furnished with Billiard-Table and Lawn-Tennis Court. For particulars apply to FRENCH BANK, Rampart Row.

TO LET.—Comfortable Suite of 7 Rooms with Cookroom, Stabling and Servants' Quarters. Rs. 75. Apply at KHUSROO LODGE, Nesbit Road.

THE COLABA LAND & MILL Co., Ld.—FOR SALE, six Lap Machines and eighteen Looms. Can be seen working at the Mill, Victoria Bunder, Colaba.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE is one of the four British Life Offices which according to the latest returns, have issued OVER ONE MILLION NEW POLICIES during the Past year. Reduced Rates for India.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is the most Comfortable, Coatral and Accomodative Hotel on the Hill. It affords all the comforts of a home. Charges moderate.

COOK'S STEAM LAUNCH RUNS to ELEPHANTA at frequent intervals. It has been specially fitted up for Picnics, and is available for private parties.—Apply to THOS. COOK and SON.

ST. JACOB'S OIL, Rs. 1-14 per bottle, 3 bottles Rs. 1-12, Cuticura Soap Rs. 2 per box, Kepler's Malt with Cod Liver Oil Rs. 1-6, Malt with Cascara Sagrada Rs. 1-14.—WRIGHT and Co., Mint Road, Fort.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, Church Gate Street. For BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, DINNERS, at moderate prices.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY, and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage 4 annas.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

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TO LET.—A Well Situated and Well Furnished BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. For particulars, apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

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CRESTS and MONOGRAMS, engraved on stone by a special artist, and mounted as Signet Rings, Seals, &c., at a few days notice.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay or Poona.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

PATRINOS!!! Just unpacked, a fresh Consignment of the celebrated N. Patrinos Original Egyptian CIGARETTES, at Rs. 4 and Rs. 3 per tin box of 100.—D. MACROPOLO, Medow Street, Bombay.

PHOTOS by FRED. AHRLE are unequalled in Finish, and they are reasonably priced. STUDIO, Esplanade Road, opposite Bombay Club.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A Handsome Pair of Grey ARABS, thoroughly broken to Harness and Saddle. Also a Brown Walar Riding HORSE, Trained in the Royal Artillery School, Kirkee. For price, &c. Apply to CHARLES LUMLEY, Mazagon Castle.

BARON THORNTON'S RIDING and DRIVING BIT COMBINED. We have now received the first consignment of these celebrated bits forming seven different combinations, suitable for all horses. See testimonials.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO-PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to "IMPORTER," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

JUST opened a Fine Selection of Fancy Serge Coating, Fancy Angolas, Black and Brown Felt Hats, Tweed Hats and Caps, &c., prices most moderate.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, 16, Meadows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Comisbee's Improved Mains Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a forme of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers 46 by 37 inches.—Apply to "Z." care of this paper.

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NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.

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ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Telephone Company, 1 p.m.
Standing Committee, 2 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Wilson Lecture, by Professor Forrest.
Prize Distribution, Alexandra N. G. E. Institution.
Annual Social Gathering, Colaba Wesleyan Methodist Church, 8 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Stanley's Opera Company, 9 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, Hudson's Surprise Party, Miss Habgood's Benefit, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Karagola (s), from Kurrachee ; Lalpoora (s), Calcutta ; and Goa (s), Cutch Mandvie.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Eleanor (s), for Trieste and Venice ; Java (s), Zanzibar and Mozambique ; and Lawada (s), Calcutta.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Hypatia entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Eleanor left the dock yesterday.

NOTICE.—Mails for the Persian Gulf close at Karachi to-morrow, at 6-30 a.m.

LOST.—Miss Taylor has reported to the Police that on Monday last she lost in Meadow-street, a Lady's Keyless silver watch valued at Rs. 25. A blue ribbon was attached to the watch.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BAND STAND.—The following programme of music will be played by the B. V. R. Corps at the Esplanade Band stand this evening ; commencing at 6 p.m. :—

Overture...Le Nozze di Figaro .....Mozart.
Quadrille...Olympia.....W. Williams.
Fantasia ...Maritana (No. 1.).....Wallace.
Valse .....Swinging.....Edward Silva.
Song .....O'Bitt Euch Lieb Vogelein Gumbert.
Galop .....Drank With Tay .....C. Faust.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A RAILWAY POLICEMAN IN TROUBLE.—Manajee Ramjee a B. B. and C. I. Railway Policeman, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing 23lb. of brass tubes valued at Rs. 8-10-0, from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Workshops on Monday last, the property of that Railway Company. The accused was arrested by another Policeman of the same Railway Company while passing out of the gate of the Workshops at Parel with four pieces of brass tubes concealed about him, and on searching the room where the accused lived, near by the premises of Workshops, three other pieces of brass tubes were found. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

A CARELESS MOTHER.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, respecting the death of a Hindoo child named Megjee Heerjee, aged 18 months, the son of Heerjee, a servant to a grain dealer residing at Vishanpora. It appeared that at 5 p.m. on Monday, the mother gave deceased his usual quantity of opium, after which she went out leaving the open opium box on the floor. On returning, which she seems to have done in about a quarter of an hour, she found the opium gone and the deceased looking drowsy. She became alarmed at this and called in some neighbours, by whose advice deceased was taken to the Hospital where he died about midnight. The verdict was "That the death of Megjee Heerjee was caused by opium which he took from a box that his mother had left open on the floor within his reach

MACLEAN'S GUIDE.—"Maclean's Guide to Bombay," of which the fourteenth edition has now appeared, is compiled and printed in the *Bombay Gazette* offices, in Bombay. It is the standard Guide to the City, and deals with all matters pertaining to it in an exhaustive manner. Geographical and historical, industrial, and commercial information is given at considerable length, while the description of the City, of the excursions from it, with routes and fares, postal intelligence, and other subjects, are set forth in a complete and satisfactory manner. A directory of the principal European inhabitants, with lists of the petty chiefs, of the mercantile firms, of the civil and military establishments is given. The work is likely to prove useful not only to visitors but to residents, and may be obtained in London of Messrs. Street and Co., Cornhill.—*Morning Post*, Feb. 20.

A GANG OF MARWAREE THIEVES.—Superintendent Brewin at the Fort Police Court yesterday, charged Burmal Hinsraj and two other Marwarees before Mr. Hamilton, with the theft of silk goods valued at Rs. 450, the property of several native merchants. Information was received by the Police from Indore, that a number of Marwarees had themselves together for the purpose of committing thefts from shops and from the luggage of passengers travelling on the Railway. Complaints had also been received that merchants had been robbed in Bombay ; Inspector Butterfield instituted inquiries with the result that the first accused was arrested. Hunsraj then made some statements which led to the arrest of the other two accused and the recovery of a large amount of the stolen property from several Marwaree shops in the town. Owing to the Police having to make further inquiries at Bhusawul and Indore for the arrest of two other men, who are suspected to be implicated in the thefts of luggage of passengers travelling by the G. I. P. Railway, the case on the application of Mr. Brewin was adjourned for a fortnight.

THE STATE OF THE MAZAGON ROADS.—The following letter has been addressed to the Municipal Commissioner by a number of residents at Mazagon :—Bombay 14th March 1889. E. C. K. Olivant, Esqr., C.S., Municipal Commissioner, Bombay. Sir,—We the undersigned inhabitants of Mazagon, residing in or around Nowland Street, and using the said street, have the honour to bring to your notice the inexpressibly foul and dangerously insanitary condition of this street, especially at the east end of it, which for the past six months, is overflown with the contents of the tanks and cesspools attached to the privies and bath-rooms of the houses abutting thereon. All this foul water overruns the whole breadth of the street in some places and leaves the passer by no dry spot on which to lay his foot. It percolates into the earth and is evaporated daily, but what remains is a sickening and offensive smell, highly dangerous to the health of the inhabitants of the surrounding houses and of the persons who have to pass and repass this way morning and evening. We have the honour therefore to request that you will take the earliest steps to remedy this evil ; and you will earn the grateful thanks of us the signatories as well as of a good many others who do not know how to read or write but who nevertheless, can appreciate the benefits of sanitation.

CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION AND EXTORTION.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, Jurria Dhondiba a cart driver, and four other cart drivers were charged by Inspector Nolan before Mr. P. Ryan, with criminal intimidation and extorting a sum of Rs. 5-5-11 and a set of silver buttons from Mahomed Visram and three other Mahomedan lads of the Khojah caste, on the night of Friday last while the lads were passing along Mount Road, Mazagon. It appears the four Khojah lads were on their way to the Aga Khan's Fair at Hassanabad on the Mount Road, Mazagon, when they were way laid by Jurria Dhondiba and the four other accused, who after using some threatening language, forcibly obtained possession of the little money they had with them and also the set of silver buttons that one of the lads had on his waistcoat. The lads who were glad to get out of the way through fear of being further molested, ran off towards the nearest Police Chowkey and reported the matter. The five accused were soon after arrested, and the whole of the property belonging to the lads was recovered. Juria Dhondiba and two others who were the principal movers in the matter were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each, and the other two were sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment each.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

WEDNESDAY, 20TH MARCH, 1889.

8-30 P.M.—Special Service and Sermon by the Rev. F. N. Hill. Subject.—"The first temptation."

CAPTAIN RIDLEY, 7th Hussars, has arrived home from India in view of his early appointment as Adjutant of the Cavalry Depôt. Considering that the commandant, assistant-commandant, and adjutant are all drawn at present from one regiment, the 12th Lancers, it is satisfactory to find that another regiment is to have a chance at Canterbury. Major Beck's tenure of his appointment expires on April 25th, when Captain Ridley will take up duty.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before Mr. Justice JARDINE and Mr. Justice CANDY.)

APPEALS FROM PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' DECISIONS.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* KRUSHNA KONDIBA.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Third Presidency Magistrate, who in January last convicted the accused and seven others of housebreaking by night in order to commit theft and sentenced them to various periods of imprisonment. The accused was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. It appeared that the accused and his companions, all little boys, broke into the prosecutor's shop. One of them, when arrested, made a statement and pointed out the shop of a Marwaree, who subsequently produced the nutmegs sold to him. There was no doubt that one of the accused, Muljee, was the seller, and he had an account with the Marwaree. The appellant made a rambling statement in his petition of appeal. He and his brother came to Bombay from their village for earning their livelihood, and stayed in the house of their maternal uncle. One day his brother was missed at the time of taking meals in the forenoon. Appellant went to the market to make inquiries, and finding two boys of his aquaintance in a liquor shop, he purchased some liquor and took it with the boys. When they were getting out of the shop, they were, he said, arrested. Their lordships saw no reason to interfere with the conviction or sentence, and dismissed the appeal.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* ISAK ABBA *alias* KODA.

This was an appeal from a sentence of three years' rigorous imprisonment passed on the accused by Mr. Hamilton, Third Presidency Magistrate, who convicted him of kidnapping and theft, and sentenced him to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment on each charge. It appeared that the prisoner admitted that the boy Isaak was in his company two days and two nights, and that he took him without the consent of his father. His excuse was that it was a holiday, and it was the boy's wish to go with him. The boy's father knew the accused to be a bad character, and could never have given his consent to his taking the boy with him. Accused took off the boy's silk coat and pawned it with a Marwaree, spending the money in gambling and keeping the boy for two nights in a place of ill fame. Accused had been repeatedly convicted of theft, and induced boys to go with him, and taught them to steal and commit other offences. Considering his notorious character, the Magistrate thought that the punishment should be exemplary, and the accused was sentenced as mentioned above. The accused, in his petition of appeal, said that, it being a holiday, he and two others went out for a ramble, and that the boy, having run short of cash, pledged his jacket with a Marwaree for Rs. 25, and his father laid a false charge against accused. Their lordships, on a consideration of the evidence, rejected the appeal.

VALIDITY OF THE ADOPTION OF AN ONLY SON.

KRISHNAJEE KASHIRAJBAVA GOSAVI *vs.* WAMON RAGHUPATI BAWA AND OTHERS.

This was an appeal from an order of Mr. M. B. Baker, District Judge of Nassick who, in July last reversed the decree of the Subordinate Judge in the case, and remanded the suit for retrial on the merits. The Hon. Mr. Telang, with Mr. S. V. Bhandarkar, appeared for the appellants and defendants ; and Mr. Jardine, with Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, appeared for the respondent and plaintiff.

The plaintiffs sought in the court of Mr. P. D. Gadgil, Subordinate Judge of Yeola, to recover possession of the Shri Vyankatesh Savasthan ; and if the year passed before possession was delivered, to recover Rs. 400 as nett income of the Savasthan. He also claimed the opening of a certain door, which would give him an access to the shrine, and also an order to the defendants not to disturb him in the enjoyment of the Savasthan in his turn every second year. The Subordinate Judge found that the plaintiff was the only son of his natural father at his adoption, and so the adoption was not lawful and was therefore void ; and that the defendants were not prevented now from questioning the validity of the adoption. The plaintiff could not maintain the suit, and his claim was thrown out with all costs on him. The District Judge reversed the Subordinate Judge's decree in appeal and remanded the suit for retrial on its merits.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in delivering judgment, said :—The learned district judge found that the adoption of an only son was not invalid at Hindu law, merely on the ground that the son given was an only son. He applied the doctrine of *factum valet*. Among other reasons he remarks that no decision of this Court had been cited in which the giving of an only son by a father had been held invalid, and that he could find none, whereas there are reported decisions upholding the validity. He treated the texts in the Hindoo Law Books which forbid such adoptions, as merely directory and not mandatory. The same questions have been argued before us. At the commencement Mr. Telang, as counsel, for the appellant, informed us that the same points had been argued in April 1, of 1879, under Act 27 1860, and urged that the decision of the full bench in that appeal, delivered on the September 8, 1879, determined that adoptions like that in the case before us were invalid at Hindu law. On examining the record and the note books of the learned judges, we find that an opinion to that effect was apparently expressed in the course of the hearing, but the recorded reason for the decision was based on an narrower ground, namely, the custom of Lyngayets. We have, however, been shown a decision of a division court, Birdwood and Parsons, J. J. in 2nd April 184 of 1884. The Court assumed without recording any written judgment, that the full bench had determined the question as one of Hindoo law, against the validity. The reported decisions of this Court have been cited. They are collected in para. 136 of Mayne's H. L, 4th Edn. The following distinctly affirm the validity :—4, Bom. H.C., 191 A. C. J., and 7 Bom. H. C., Apl. 26. So do also the cases. 2 Borr. 75, 86 [83]. 3 and Morr. S. D. A. R., 420. In I. L. R., 2 Bom. 379, the objection to validity was taken and abandoned. There are other cases where the matter was discussed and opinions of great weight were expressed against the validity. 6, Bom. H. C., 4, O.C.J. ;12, Bom. H. C., 364 ; I. L. R. 6, Bom. H. C., 524. But these cases were disposed of on other grounds (e. g. See 12 Bom. H. C. 364 at 391.) I. L. R. 7, Bom. 221 follows the above opinion which, however, it treats as *obitor dictum*, although it is adopted in deciding the question affirmatively of the validity or the adoption of an eldest son. There does not appear to be any decision of this court on Hindoo law directly invalidating an adoption of an only son, earlier than that in 2nd Apl. 184 of 1884. That decision, and the opinions expressed in the cases I have mentioned, are contrary to the earlier decisions ; and, therefore, a reference to a full bench is necessary in order to settle the law. The High Court of Bengal has held such adoptions invalid, I, Ben. L. R., A. C. 221. But as pointed out by the district judge, the High Courts at Madras and Allahabad have upheld them. 1 Madras H. C. R. 54, 11 R. 2 Allahabad 164, and 11 Madras, 43. These were heard by full benches. The Judicial Committee have not yet determined the point. It is glanced at in 13, M. I. A. 100, a Bengal case. and in L. R. 5 L.R 5 IA 40 the doctrine of *factum valet* in regard to adoptions is upheld. That this principle applies to adoption is stated by Sir T. Strange, Colebrooke, Ellis, and Steele, 1 Strange H. L. 87, 2 do 26, Steele 53. See Mandlik, H. L. R. 508 and Per Green, J., 4, Bom. H. C. R. at p. 195. The acknowledged writers on Hindoo law differ as do the High Courts. In favour of such adoptions have been cited Sir T. Strange and Mr. Ellis ; and against them Mr. Sutherland and Colebrooke, as also West and Buhler, p. 909, 912, and 1,040, where the references are given. Dr. Jolly's history of the Hindoo law has since been published. Tagore Law lectures 1883, at p. 166, he sums up as follows :—"It is simply a misfortune that so much authority should have been attributed by the Courts all over India to such a treatise as Nandapanditah's Mimansa, which abounds more in fanciful distinctions than, perhaps, any other work on adoption, and it is high time that the numerous other treatises on adoption should be thoroughly examined and given their due weight." At p. 309 the learned writer quotes the Dattaka Nirnaya to the effect that the prohibition of adoption of an only son is an esoteric doctrine. See also R. S. Mandlik's learned argument at p. 496 to 514 of his Hindoo law, and the texts there collected and translated. The observations of Mr. Mayne at para 10, *et seq*, of his Hindoo law have been cited to us as showing that the custom of adoption is far more extensive than Brahmanism or the Hindoo religion or the Aryan race, and is based on secular considerations of convenience. In para. 95 Mr Mayne again suggests that the spiritual theory is not the sole object of an adoption even upon Brahminical principles. Mr. Khare has quoted texts to show that adoption is not a religious, but a worldly ceremony, and that there are six ways of attaining heaven, so that the provision of a son is not a religious necessity. Manu C. 5, V. 159. These arguments seem intended to lead up to the same conclusion as Sir H. S. Maine arrived at another matter of Hindoo law, viz., that the priestly lawyers found a sedular custom, and invented a religious reason, (Early Law and Custom 89) Cf. Ancient Law 192.) It is also urged that the prohibitory texts, e. g., Vyana-Mag C. 4, S. 5, p. 16 36 ; and Mitakshara C. I, S. 11. p. 11 are only rules of conduct and not rules of Civil Law. See 10 Cal., W. R. F. B. cases 99, and Maine's Early Law and Custom, 36, for discussions regarding the test to be applied. Also L. R., 5 I, A. p. 50. In Lakshmappa *vs.* Ramava, 12, Bom. H. C R. at p. 378 Westropp, C. J., lays stress on the fact that Colebrooke in his translation of the Mitakshara used the words "must not" as regards the adoption of an only son, C. 11, p. 11 and "should not" as regards that of an eldest son, Mr. Mandlik however at p. 502 of his work states that in both placita the Sanskrit word न देय (*na deya*) is the same, and that the difference of the rendering is unwarrantable. As has happened in other questions of Hindoo Law, the decisions have been much influenced by the words employed in rendering the Sanskrit originals : the whole Sanskrit law of adoption is evolved, says Mr. Mayne (para. 96), from two texts and a metaphor ; and as in the case of an eldest son, much care is required to determine whether the precepts are merely admonitory or mandatory. The question whether the doctrine of *factum valet* applies is also one to be determined ; and some other questions regarding the validity of this particular adoption have to be decided. In the present state of the authorities I am of opinion, that sitting as a division bench we ought not to overrule the earlier decisions nor the later decision supported as it is by opinions of great weight. But that we should refer to a full bench the question whether the adoption in this case can be sustained as a valid.

Mr. Justice Candy said : For the reasons just stated. I concur in holding that the question should be referred to the full bench whether the adoption of an only son is valid. I had recently occasion to examine the authorities on this point (Appeal No. 127 of 1886, of the district court, Poona,) and the necessity of having an authoritative decision on the point in this Presidency was manifest.

The case was then referred to a Full Bench.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 16.

Nuthall, Major, Bo Marine Dept, on duty.

MARCH 17.

Edwards, Lieut, Bo, 3rd L Cavy, on leave, from Poona.
Ashburnham, Capt, Madras, 7th Hussars, on leave, from Secunderabad.

MARCH 19.

Beddy, Col, Bl, 29th Punjab Infy, on leave, from Peshawar.
Riddell, Major, Bo, 2 Dubn Fusrs, on leave, from Nusserabad.
Mitchel, Lieut, 14th Bo Infy, on duty, from Bhuj.
Becker, Capt, Bl, K O S, Border, from leave, from Allahabad.
Richardson, Major, 18th Bl Infy, on leave, from Jhelum.
Deane, Surgn, Bo, M S, on duty, from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 15.

Froom, 2nd Lieut, Bo, R A, on leave, to Matheran.

MARCH 16.

Cameron, Lieut, Bo, R A, on leave, to Cashmere.

MARCH 17.

Sandwith, Captain, Bo, 8th Bo Infy, to rejoin, to Pishin.

MARCH 18.

Kilward, Lieut, Bo, Lane Fus, from leave, to Ahmednugger.
Beville, Lieut, Bo, Marine Battn, to rejoin, to Sattara.

MARCH 19.

Fagan, Lt-Col, Bo, 2nd Lanc, on leave, to Neemuch.
Page, Lieut, Bo, Lanc Fus, to rejoin, to Ahmednuggur.
Johnston, Lieut, Bl, K O S Borders, to rejoin, to Meerut.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col the Hon L H Bayley, Commandant, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, March 20th, 1889.

1. There will be Commandant's parade on Saturday next, the 23rd inst, at the Gymkhana at 5 p.m. Red uniform with helmets, arms, and accoutrements to be worn. 5 rounds of Blank per man. Tram fares to and from parade will be paid on application to Company. N. C. officer appointed for that purpose. It is particularly requested that all will attend this parade, which is the last before the Inspection on the 30th inst.

2. The usual monthly Regimental Committee meeting will be held at Head-Quarters on Friday next, the 22nd instant, at 5-30 p.m. All members are requested to attend.

3. There will be Proficiency Class this evening, at 6 p.m., at the Volunteer Club.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following orders are notified :—

4. There will be a Parade at the Kennedy Sea Face on Thursday morning at 6-45 a.m., and all members are particularly asked to attend. Field drill order.

5. The Annual Inspection of the Corps will take place on the General Parade Ground on Wednesday, the 3rd April, at 7 a.m. All members must attend or obtain leave of absence.

By Order,
(Sd.) H. S. B. HODGKINSON,
Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS

By Major G. W. Roughton, Commanding B. V. Artillery.

For the week commencing 18th March 1889.

1. The proficiency class will meet every evening at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m.

The practical part of the examination will be held after the inspection, and the theoretical on Monday, the 25th instant, at 9 p.m.

2. The annual inspection will take place on Saturday, the 23rd March, in rear of the Town Hall, Brigadier-General Budgen being the inspecting officer. Every member must attend the inspection or obtain leave of absence. The battery will fall in at the Town Hall at 4 p.m. sharp. Dress—Uniform, helmets, arms, and accoutrements.

3. Gun drill, to-day and Friday at 5-45 p.m. in Town Hall compound. All members who have not completed the necessary number of drills are requested to avail themselves of the opportunity.

4. This morning at 6-30 there will be Commanding Officer's parade in preparation for the inspection. Uniform need not be worn. All members are requested to attend.

5. The Battery Ball will be held in the Town Hall on Thursday, the 21st instant, at 9 p.m. Members of the Battery can obtain tickets for themselves and guests on application to Bombardier Chart, Victoria Terminus. Price Rupees ten each. Each ticket includes two ladies. The money should be sent with the application. Members attending the Ball are requested to wear mess uniform.

6. On Friday at 9 p.m. there will be Carbine drill for recruits, all of whom are requested to attend.

7. Officers attending H. E. the Governor's dinner on the 22nd instant will wear mess uniform.

8. There will be class firing on the Colaba Range at 5-15 p. m. to-day. Members who have not finished their class firing are particularly requested to attend, as the season soon terminates. There will be no Gun drill in the Arsenal Compound at 5-45 p. m. to-day.

By Order.
(Sd.) A. LESLIE,
Adjutant, Bo. Vol. Artillery.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Mar. 19.—Bombay Telephone Company.
Distribution of Prizes, Alexandra N. G. E. Institution.
Municipal Corporation.
21.—Bombay V. A. Battery Ball, Town Hall.
Jamshedi Nowroz's Festival, Masonic Hall, Byculla.
23.—Departure of Lord Reay for Kurrachee, per s.s. Dalhousie.
25.—Municipal Corporation.
27.—Opening of the Sukkur Bridge by Lord Reay.
Bombay Gymkhana Sky Races.
Jivraj Balloo Spinning and Weaving Company.
30.—Bombay Gymkhana Sky Races.
Annual Inspection, B. V. Rifles.
April 1.—Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mills.
8.—Yacht Club Dance.
9.—Lecture on "Modern Egypt," by Mr. Justice Scott.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 18th March, 1889.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·952
Temperature of the Air	80·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73·0
Dew Point	69·9
Relative humidity of Air	·713
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)..	0·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a. m. next day)..	86·1
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	74·6
General Directions of Wind.*	NNW, NNE, N, NW, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	379

* From midnight to midnight.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, March 16.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The Govr-Genl in Council has been pleased to accept the resignation by Mr H G Wedderburn of the Office of Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Madras.

Mr Konworthy Brown, Barrister-at-Law, has been appointed, provisionally, as Reporter for the Indian Law Reports, in the High Court, Madras.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr. A U Fanshawe, BCS, are replaced at the disposal of the Department of Finance and Commerce, with effect from the 9th inst.

Mr. A P MacDonnell, CSI, BCS, Secy to the Gov of India in the Home Dept, has obtained privilege leave for twenty days, with effect from the 18th inst, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Mr. J P Hewett, BCS, Under-Secy to the Govt of India in the Home Dept, is appointed to officiate as Secy during the absence of Mr MacDonnell.

H E the Viceroy and Govr-Genl has been pleased to make the following appointment on H Ey's Personal Staff :—Col J C Ardagh, CB, to be Private Secy.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr W E Ward, CSI, CS, resumed charge of the Office of Judicial Commr, Burma, on the 4th inst.

The services of Mr W F Meres, CS, Offig Judicial Commr, Burma, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The services of the officers named below are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commr of Burma for employment as Seconds-in-Command or Assist Commandants in the Military Police in Upper Burma :—Lieuts C E Belli-Bivar, N A H Budd ; and P T Bell, Bombay Staff Corps ; Lieut D S Lewis, 7th Madras N I ; Lieut H D M' Intyre, 8th Madras N I ; Lieut W A F Burn, 9th Madras N I ; Lieut G G M Hudson, 12th Madras N I ; Lieut G Ripon, 29th Madras N I ; and Lieut W G H Stirling, 2nd Madras Lancers.

The services of the following officers of the Upper Burma Military Police were replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept, with effect from the dates specified against their names :—Capt H F Farrant, Mad S C, 8th May, 1887 ; Capt P G Huggins, Mad S C, 2nd Jan, 1888 ; Lieut H B Borrodaile, Beng S C, 10th Jan, 1889 ; Lieut W Giles, Ben S C, 15th Jan, 1889 ; Lieut W H Dobbie, Mad S C, 17th March, 1887 ; Capt J M A Retallick, Beng S C, 15th Jan, 1888 ; Lieut O C Armstrong, Ben S C, 20th July 1888 ; and Lieut H Trevor, Ben S C, 11th Aug, 1888.

The services of Capt E H Molesworth, 13th N I, Commandant of the Military Police Battalion, Lakhimpur, Assam, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept, with effect from 19th Nov 1888.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Surveys.

Col H R Thuillier, R E, Surveyor General of India, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 11th April, 1889, or from such other date as he may avail himself of it.

During Col Thuillier's absence, Col J Sconce, Depy Surveyor Genl in charge of Revenue Surveys, will act as Surveyor Genl, and Major C Strahan will act as Depy Surveyor Genl, vice Col Sconce.

FORESTS.

The undermentioned officers, who have been appointed by H M's Secy of State to the Forest Dept of India, are appointed to be Assist Consvrs of the 3rd grade, with effect from the dates specified opposite their names, and are posted to the Provinces noted below :—

Mr B B Osmaston, N W Provinces and Oudh, 29th Dec, 1888 ; Mr H H Haines, Bengal, 1st Jan, 1889 ; Mr A V Monro, Punjab, 30th Dec, 1888 ; Mr A W Blunt, Central Provinces, 30th Dec, 1888 ; and Messrs H Carter, F J Branthwaite, E A O'Bryen, W F L Tottenham, and H N Thompson, Burma, 2nd Jan 1889.

Mr F S Barker, Offg Depy Consvr of Forests, 4th grade, Assam, is transferred temporarily to the Central Provinces.

Consequent on the departure on furlough of Col W J Seaton, MSC, Consvr of Forests, 1st grade, Tenasserim Circle, Burma, the following temporary promotions are made, with effect from the 14th Feb 1889, and until further orders :—Lieut-Col F Bailey, RE, Consvr, 2nd grade, School Circle, N-W Provinces and Oudh, and Director of the Forest School, to officiate in the 1st grade of Conservators ; Mr E P Popert, Consvr, 23rd grade, Pegu Circle, Burma, to officiate in the 2nd grade of Conservators ; and Mr J W Oliver, Depy Consvr, 2nd grade, Burma, to officiate in the 3rd grade of Conservators, and to have charge of the Tenasserim Forest Circle.

PATENTS.

Charles Ewing, Civil Engr, of 56, Barrackpore, in the province of Bengal, for an improvement in the construction of the Drunken Eccentric, referred to in the specification of his invention for pulling punkhas (Register No 208 of 1887) ; Dr Francois Borel, Engr and Electrician of Cortaillod in Switzerland, and Emile Piccand, Director of the Societe Suisse' electricite at Lausanne in Switzerland, for an electric apparatus for use either as an electro-motor or as an electric current meter ; John Randles Greaves, of Broach, in the Presidency of Bombay, Merchant, for improvements in Platts' single action and double action Macarthy Cotton gin Samuel Cleland Davidson, of Sirocco Works, Belfast, Ireland, Merchant, for improvements in apparatus for employing heated air in drying or baking vegetable or other substances.

The Rev Father Philip, Roman Catholic Chaplain of Multan, for improvements in punkas or suspended fans for use in public buildings ; John Brown Evans, of Mabus, Cape of Good Hope, South Africa, but temporarily of London, England, Farmer, for improvements in apparatus for regulating the tension of fencing wires and for testing the same ; Ernest Hulburd, of Rouen, in the republic of France, Merchant, for improvements in and relating to metallic packing ; and Frank William Allchin, of Weston Street, Northampton, in the County of Northampton, England, Engineer, for improvements in or relating to roundabouts or merry-go-rounds.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The following promotion is made in the 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, with effect from the 18th Sept, 1888 :—Daffadar Dewa Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Nawaz Khan, invalided.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr W H Klein as in temporary charge of the Consulate for the Netherlands at Rangoon, during the absence of Mr E W W Dinckgreve.

With the sanction of H M's Govt, the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Kadir Bey as Consul-General for Turkey at Bombay, vice Ismail Bey Effendi Hazratleri.

Col A W Roberts, Political Agent of the 2nd class, is appointed to officiate as an Additional Political Agent of the 1st class, and as Political Agent in Kotah, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on special leave of Col C A Baylay, or until further orders.

The services of Surgn-Major S H Browne, MD, lately employed on duty with the camp of the Govr-Genl's Agent in Central India, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Dept, with effect from the 27th Feb, 1889.

The services of Mr H F J T Maguire, Offg Political Agent of the 3rd class and Assist Secy to the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal, with effect from the 14th March, 1889.

The date of Mr Maguire's appointment was the 14th Feb, 1889, and not as stated in Foreign Dept notification, No 291-G, dated the 20th Feb, 1889.

Lieut W H Cornish, Political Agent of the 3rd class, sub *pro tempore*, is, on return from privilege leave, posted as Assist. Secy to the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept with effect from the 14th March, 1889.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Mr J A Robertson, Probationer in the Financial Dept, officiated in class VI of the Enrolled List from the 18th to the 25th Feb, 1889, both days inclusive.

Mr E W Kelner, Depy Comptroller Genl, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-four days from the 22nd April, 1889, and

Mr C R C Kiernander, Depy Auditor Genl, is appointed to officiate as Depy Comptroller Genl during the absence of Mr E W Kellner, or until further orders.

Mr S Jacob, Offg Accountant Genl, Bombay, is granted furlough for ten months under Sec 50 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 17th May, 1889.

Mr A F Cox, Madras Civil Service, is appointed to officiate as Accountant Genl, Bombay, during Mr Jacob's absence on leave, or until further orders.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

It is notified for general information that applications for Queen's Indian Cadetships or Hony Queen's Indian Cadetships should in future be addressed direct to the Military Secy, India Office, London.

Army Remount Department—Capt H N Webb, Bengal S C, Assist Supt, Reserve Remount Depot, Hapur, to be Supt of Reserve Depot, Saharanpore, vice Capt J C F Gordon, who has reverted to regimental duty, dated 21st Feb 1889.

District Staff.—Capt O E M Davies, Cheshire Regt, to be a Dist Staff Officer, 2nd class, vice Capt J W Hogge, employed on special duty in the Punjab, dated 25th Feb 1889.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Ben Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India :—Lieut B E M Gurdon, Manchester Regt, Wing Officer, 30th Bengal Infy, 19th Jan 1888 ; and Lieut C Blair Baldock, Devonshire Regt, offig Wing Officer, Merwara Battn, 13th March, 1888.

Lieut C Cameron Leveson-Gower, Royal Warwickshire Regt, offig Wing officer, Bhopal Battn, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Ben S C, from the 25th Aug, 1887, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough or leave out of India :—

Col H S Jarrett, Bengal S C, Secy to the Board of Examiners, Fort William, and Assist Secy to the Govt of India, Legislative Dept, (p a) for 182 days ; Col A Walker, R A, Insp Genl of Ordnance, Bengal Circle, (p a) for 182 days ; Lieut-Col M J King-Harman, Bengal S C, 2nd Battn, 4th Gurkha Regt, (p a) for one year. Pension Service—30th year, commenced 2nd Nov 1888 ; Lieut Col J E P Mosley, Bengal S C, 4th Sikh Infy, Punjab Frontier Force, (p a) for one year. Pension Service—28th year, commenced 16th April, 1888 ; Major J Butler, Bengal S C, Depy Commissioner, 2nd grade, offig 1st grade, Burma, (p a) for one year, embarking on or after the 17th March, 1889 ; Capt J A C Wedderburn, Bengal S C., Wing Commander, 2nd Bengal Infantry, (p. a.) for one year and eighteen days ; Capt J M Grierson, R. A., Station Staff Officer, 1st class, (p. a.) for four months ; Capt H M Briscoe, Bengal C S, 42nd Bengal Infy, (m. c.) for one year, Pension Service—16th year, commenced 12th Nov, 1888 ; Capt E E Taylor, Bengal S. C., Wing Officer, 18th Bengal Inf, (m. c.) for one year,—202 days as residuary furlough, and the remaining period under rule 1 of the regulations of 1875 ; Capt C J L Stuart, Bengal S C., Squadron Comdr, 2nd Punjab Cavy, Punjab Frontier Force, (m. c.) for one year ; Capt R E S Taylor, Bengal S C., Wing Comdr, 38th Bengal Infy, (p. a.) for one year and 182 days ; Lieut J G Hunter, Bengal S C., 10th Bengal Infy, (p. a.) for one year. Pension Service—11th year, commenced 1st May, 1888. This cancels the furlough granted to him in G G O No 527 of 1888. Lieut W A Watson, Bengal S C, 2nd Regt, Central India Horse, (p. a.) for one year. Pension Service—9th year, commenced 11th Aug. 1888 ; Deputy Surgeon-Genl A M Dallas, CIE, (p. a.) to the 2nd April, 1889 ; Surgn-Major W Beatson, (p. a.) for 244 days ; Surgn W A Sykes, DSO, MB, 18th Bengal Lancers, (p. a.) for one year. Pension Service,—7th year, commenced 18th July, 1888. Surgn F Wyville-Thomson, M B, (p a) for 182 days, Pension Service—3rd year, commenced 13th Dec, 1888 and Condr T Coughrane, Overseer, Ordnance Dept, Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Dum-Dum (m c) for one year,—forty-two days under Rule 1 and the remaining period under Rule VI of the regulations of 1875.

Lieut Col H M M Wood, Bengal S C, is granted one day's extension of the furlough allowed him in G G O No 323 of 1889.

Col W W Boddam, Bengal S C, is permitted to reside out of India, under Clause 37 (b), India Army Circulars, 1887. Pension Service,—40th year, commenced 1st March, 1889.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secy of State for India :—Capt A H. Wilmer, Bengal S C., (m. c.) for three months ; Capt H M B Hawkes, Bengal S C., (u. p. a.), without pay, for six months ; and Surgn Major. W A D Fasken, M D., (m. c.) for three months.

Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 10th Nov 1881, the names of the following officers are moved up on the Indian Gradation List, in consequence of the transfer to the Unemployed Supernumerary List of General W T Hughes, C B, Bengal S C, and Major-Genl A M Davies, Madras S C, on the 22nd Jan 1889 :—Lieut-Genl T Wright, C B, Bengal S C, is placed on the list of Generals ; Major-Genl H C Dowker, C B, Madras S C, is placed on the list of Lieut-Genls ; and Cols J F L Fisher, Bengal S C, and B H W Magrath, Madras S C, are placed on the list of Major-Genls.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval :—To be Colonel in the Army—Lieut-Col A Bredin, Madras S C, 11th March, 1889.

Bengal Army—To be Colonels,—12th March, 1889—Lieut-Col and Col in the Army W F Bartleman, Bengal Infantry ; and Lieut-Col and Col in the Army R H Inglis, Bengal

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PATAKWADI, NEAR LOHAR CHAWL.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Sha Mooljee Inderjee, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Sha Moorarjee Pitamber, the following valuable landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of Fazundaree land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house and premises standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the north side of Patakwadi or Saverbhat, near Lohar Chawl without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward C No. 1133, and Street No. 43 containing by admeasurement 867½ square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the east by the house of Tookaram Tatia, and towards the west by the house of Esmaljee Jewajee, and towards the north by the house of Bapoojee Wassoodewjee, and on or towards the south by a public passage called Patakwadi or Saverbhat aforesaid.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application to be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF TOSHAKHANA ARTICLES.

Under instructions from the Government of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction at their rooms, several toshakhana articles, consisting of silk khess, candlestick, figure of a hermit, idol, and 4 stone articles.

AT 1-3 P.M.

1 handsome strong English-built glass fronted miniature brougham, by Kesterton.
1 second-hand mail phaeton, convertible into a waggonette.
1 powerful chesnut Arab, aged 11-?, goes in saddle and harness.
1 strong second-hand Victoria, in very good order.
1 handsome chesnut gelding, quiet to ride and drive.
The property of a gentleman—
1 mahogany grand square piano, by F. Docence and Sohn, in very good order.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE WATCHES.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, on account of the concerned, the following watches :—

1—No. 0760, gold hunting keyless Liverclock watch, with ½ and minute repeater, in richly chased case, by Jas McCabe.
1 gold hunting keyless lever watch, monogram set with diamonds, minute repeater, by W. Mills of London.
1—No. 6935, gold hunting keyless lever watch, black-dial an, silver hands, by Emanuel of London.
1—No. 77315, gold crystal face key winder independent seconds watch showing minutes.
1—No. 0-603, gold crystal face keyless lever watch, by Jas McCabe.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 7, Staff Quarters, Parel, near the G. I. P. Railway Workshops, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture plated, glass and crockery ware, a handsome rosewood cottage piano, in good order, fancy flower vases, rich velvet carpets, table and hanging kerosine lamps, a collection of choice crotons, roses and ferns in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of J. Duncan, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF THE CELEBRATED PRICE & CO.'S PERFUMERY.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, an invoice of 20 cases of the Celebrated Price and Co.'s. perfumery, consisting of sarsaparilla, assorted syrup, lime juice, glycerine, lavender, eau de cologne, vital health saline, chimical food, assorted soap, essence of verbina, jockey club, white, damask, and tea rose, kiss-me-quick, rondelaia, wood violet, &c., &c.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the convenience of purchasers.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF KEROSINE LAMPS WITHOUT RESERVE.

Under instructions from Mr. R. Ditmar, late Theadore Knaust, Messrs BENNETT & Co will on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at Medow Street, Fort, below Mr. N. M. Petit's office or opposite to Messrs. Mehrjee, Johnstone & Co., the surplus stock consisting of a choice assortment of 1, 2, 3 and 4 light hanging lamps, hall, library billiard, and storm proof hanging lamps, table and reading lamps, stable, cookroom, and veranda lamps and many others, too numerous to describe. The above will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers.

TO BE SOLD on THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, Limoges China, dinner service for 12 persons, Minton tea and coffee sets, Dresden and Worcester China table ornaments, crown Derby dessert service in travelling case, complete glassware for 12 persons, Minton chamber sets, Japanese, China and English ornaments, new cooking stove with utensils, household requisites of every kind, including English cooking utensils, ice pail, &c., mostly new, lawn mower, choice garden plants, including 24 roses and 6 dozen violets just imported from England, a pair of bay Arab well known in Bombay, driven without blinkers by a lady also go in single harness and saddle, a mail phaeton, set of English double harness with Dutch collars, nickel plated fittings, little used, set of double harness with collars, the property of Colonel HIBBERT, Warden Road, Breach Candy.

On a day to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Worlee Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte by "John rosewood & Son, handsome China and Japaneses vases, rich table ornaments, first rate pictures and oil paintings, a handsome strong-build victoria, a handsome strong Arab horse, set of plated mounted harness, &c., &c., the property of S. TOMLINSON, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, March 20, 1889.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 22nd instant at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will hold their usual Auction Sale at their rooms as follow :—

An invoice containing XXX, and XXXXX. Paget Britannia, Thomas's and Edward's dry plates, size 10 by 8, 9½ by 6½, 12 by 10.
1 triple cock with cold, hot and waste water.
1 punkha machine.
1 lift and force pump.
1 second-hand safe.
1 stationary case gun air gun.
1 case enamelled dinner carriers.
10 cases carte blanche champagne.
By order of Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co., and on account and at the risk of the first purchaser Abdoolcurim Tyabaly
H—33-8—4 bales printing papers.
H—16-17—2 bales blotting papers.

ON MONDAY, the 25th instant, sale commencing at 3 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the premises of the Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company, Cochin Street, Mody Bay.

1. A second-hand incandescent electric lighting machine by Woodhouse and Rawson for 50 lights, of 20 candles power each, with dynamo and fittings, including 1200 yards cable, &c., also some iron piping and text boxes appertaining thereto.
2. A second-hand pulsometor pump, six inch suction, with pipes and valves complete.
3. A No. 3 Fleuss nitrous gas apparatus, with guage spanner and extra washers quite new.
4. A second-hand large gas lamp.
5. Two quarter ton weighing machines by Avery and Sons.
6. About 2 cwts of old brass.
7. A quantity of copper and copper tubes, about 1 ton.
8. Sundry lots of scrap iron, cast and wrought.
9. Three cast iron columns.
10. An either still.
11. Four spun wheels.
12. A second-hand portable fire-engine by Merryweather and Sons.
13 2 five tons chain lifting blocks, quite new.

The property will be on view from Monday next.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Bombay, March 20, 1889.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

The Auction sale of the Landed Property at MODY BAY ESTATE that was to take place TO-DAY is POSTPONED until further notice.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED SHELL ALMONDS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst. at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co will sell by Public Auction, on account of the concerned, the undermentioned bags, at the godown of Mr. Kurmally Joosub Dattooany, in Samuel Street, outside the Fort:

Ex s s Manilla
M —500 bags of shell almonds (damaged).

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods twist, &c.

3. cases coloured Prints and Muslins.
3. ,, white calico.
2. ,, brown half hose.
5 bales grey shirtings.
1 bale Turkey red twist.
2 cases alpaca umbrellas.

AUCTION SALE OF FRAGRANT PERFUMERY AND MEDICINE, &c., &c.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 21st inst., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms the following invoices of fragrant perfumery, medicine, &c., &c., by the well-known Napoleon Price & Co., just landed ex s. s. Ganges, consisting of golden oil, macassar oil, carbolic soap, lime juice and glycerine, transparent soap ovals, shaving cakes coal tar soap, assorted essence, Mitchum lavender water, &c., &c., by the well-known Price & Co., just landed, ex s. s. Kangra consisting of old brown Windsor soap, honey soap, almond and glycerine soap, worm bonbon, extract lime and glycerine, lavender water, florida water, toilet vinegar, assorted essence, eau de Cologne, bay rum and cantharidine, essence peppermint, Jamaica ginger, orange fruit syrup, raspberry syrup, marrow oil, bear's grease, philicome, pomade, sarsaparilla, &c., &c., By the well-known Coward & Co. consisting of rose lip salve, genuine laudanum, pure glycerine, carbonate of soda, carbonate of magnesia, citrate magnesia, Prince of Wales sauce, lime juice cordial, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, March 20, 1889.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance postage extra.

NOTICE.

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, accompanied by LADY REAY and the Military and Private SECRETARIES, will LEAVE BOMBAY, on the night of the 23rd instant, for Sind to open the Sukkur Bridge, and will return to Bombay on 6th April. Telegrams, letters and papers for Their Excellencies and party should be addressed "HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR'S CAMP" without the addition of any post town.

S. W. EDGERLEY,
Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor.
Malabar Point, Bombay, 19th March 1889.

THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES.

THE FIRST of a SERIES of Six Lectures, being the Wilson Philological Lectures for the year 1888-89, will be delivered in the Sir Cowasjee Jehanghir Hall of the University of Bombay, on 20th March 1889, TO-DAY, at 5-15 p.m.

SUBJECT :—"ENGLISH VIEWED IN CONNECTION WITH ANGLO-SAXON AND ITS OTHER SOURCES."

LECTURER :—G. W. Forrest, B.A.

The Lectures are open to the public.

By Order,
PETER PETERSON, M.A., D.Sc.,
University Registrar.

20th March 1889.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
TO BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
Extracts Teeth under N. C. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite to P. W. Department.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS
AND
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

Can supply every requisite for the entire furnishin of Houses, and will be glad to send samples an designs free of charge.
18, Marine St., Bombay.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having these and none other.

• AGENTS WANTED.

DR. FAKIRJI R. BONESETTER,
SURGEON, L. M. & S.,
WALKESHWAR DISPENSARY, No. 52.
Hours 6 to 10 a.m., 3 to 6 p.m., and at all hours during the night.

Between These Hours at No. 71, Sayed Abdool R. Street, near the Parsee Alahibag, where he specially attends to cases of injuries and accidents.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES
ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and commaad the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Arab Horses at the Stables of Shaikh Essa bin Curtas, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 20th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the stables of Shaikh Essa bin Curtas, close to Messrs. Lulna, Ebram and Co., Bellasis Road—

A number of Arab horses, the property of Arab dealers, proceeding to their native country.

SALE of Machinery, engines, and Boiler of the Wool Cleaning Factory, lately known as Perseverance Mill, at Tank Street, near Duncan Road.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Tank Street (if not previously disposed of by private contract), the machinery of the cleaning factory, consisting of—

One 18 horse-power double cylinder engine, one 12 horse-power single cylinder engine, 25 by 6½ feet steel-boiler, with pipes 6 by 2½ feet chimney, 3 incomplete wool cleaning machines, 2 wool openers, 1 teazer, 1 willow, corrugated-iron shed with pillars, water tanks, shaftings, pulleys, old grinding stones, platform scale with weights, beam scale with weights tape and dies, wheels, blast fan, 2 small sheds, one tiled and the other iron roofed, &c., &c.

The whole will first be put up in one lot, and if no reasonable offer is made, then the same will be sold in separate lots, and the property is on view. Private offers will be received by the undersigned before the day of sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

By order of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co. and on account and at the risk of Issa Thavur.

1 S T
W A 2483-92—10 cases 1,000 pr. red pink and white
H shawls 5-10 by 50.

By order of the administrator General the effects of the late Mr. H. Marks consisting of a double barrel breach loading central fire gun by E. M. Reilly in case, a six chamber revolver by Hollis and Sons, and one saddle with bridle.

The property of an officer consisting of coats and trousers, sword, belt, and knots, helmets saddle with mounting and bridle hunting boots.

UNRESERVED SALE OF SUPERIOR FANCY WOOLLEN CLOTH.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a consignment of superior fancy woollen cloth for coat, trouser, and suits, just received per s.s. Horn Head, consisting of—

Check suiting, fancy suiting, fancy tweed, striped cheviot coating, striped suiting, cheviot suiting Scotch tweed, cheviot drab and dark grey twill coating, black corks, stripe worsted Oxford mix corks, light check fancy worsted, thin stripe and check fancy worsted, drab, mid-grey and dark grey twill coating, blue mix corks, Oxford twill coatin, hairline coating, light fancy tweed suiting, woaded vicuna, indigo blue vicuna, woaded solid twill, stripe cord serge, 3 checks and stripes, light thin checks diagonals, woaded black super worsteds, &c. The pieces which are from 10 to 15 yards in length, will be sold singly to suit all buyers, and will be on view four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Baboola Tank Road, Mazagon, opposite Byramjee Hall, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best electroplated-ware by Elkington, crockery and glass-ware, a first-rate harmonium by Alexandre, a handsome canoe-shaped open carriage, by Stephens, a strong-grey Arab horse, table sewing machine, China flower vases, pictures, carpets, Hinks's table and hanging lamps, &c., the property of E. G. CABRAL, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF leasehold land with warehouses built thereon, situate on the Elphinstone land estate.

On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd April, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the surviving mortgagee Bai Shiv, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Tookaram Balajee, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 2nd day of December, 1887.

All that piece of leasehold land, situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 163 square yards and seven-ninths square yards, and bounded on the north by Baroda Street, on the south by Carnac Bunder Siding Road, North, on the east by the land in the occupation of Bimjee Jeewa, and on the west by the Carnac Bunder Siding Road, North, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186, together with the warehouses and buildings standing thereon, and assessed under Nos. 91 and 91 A.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, March 20, 1889.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 19.

We have at length to report some movement in Silver, the price of that metal having advanced 1-16d. per oz. in London yesterday, at 42 9-16d. Rupee Securities, however, were unchanged in each denomination, at £67½ and £70½, respectively. Indian Sterling Loan was also unaltered. French Rentes were quoted in Paris at 84¼, *ex-coupon*; Exchange on London was 3½ centimes lower, at francs 25·29½. A lakh of Wire Transfers on Bombay was placed by the Indian Council at 1s. 4 19-32d.—a further advance of 1-32d. Mercantile Bank shares were 10s. higher, at £23-10s., and Hongkong had advanced £1, say to £52 per share. The Agra Bank pays a dividend at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum and carries forward £5,000.

A press telegram of to-day's date states that the price of copper in London had dropped to £35 per ton.

In the General Produce Markets, Linseed was firmer and Calcutta Seed was 3d. per quarter higher to arrive by both routes. Liverpool quality to arrive via the Canal, however, is quoted 6d. per quarter lower. Bombay Seed of the new crop was unaltered, at 39s. per quarter. Rapeseed was quiet and unchanged. Wheat was still dull, and last Friday's quotations are repeated for all descriptions.

Cotton in Liverpool closed quiet last evening: Surats steady. The sales aggregated only 8,000 bales, including, however, 800 Surats. The Imports were 16,000 bales. The price of Mid-American remained at 5 11-16d., and arrivals were unaltered in all positions, as also were rates for East Indian Cotton.

The Manchester Market was dull with very little doing, and the tendency favoured buyers.

There was a decline both in spot cotton and in June futures in New York yesterday, the former having receded 1-16 cent. and the latter 8 points, say to 10½ cents and 10·08 cents, respectively. The receipts at the U. S. Ports were heavy compared with both the two preceding years, and the total figures now give the following comparison :—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Monday's Receipts...	15,000	9,000	7,000
Two days' do. ...	33,000	13,000	14,000
Since 1st Sept. 88	5,099,000	5,033,000	4,988,000

Notwithstanding the depressing tenor of the advices to hand this morning from New York and from Lancashire, prices here have not given way any more to-day, and we again quote yesterday evening's closing rates for all descriptions. The feeling, however, has been very quiet, and even a smaller business than was passing yesterday has transpired this evening, the purchases reported aggregating about 1,500 bales, consisting, with the exception of a little Bhownuggur, at 204¼, of small parcels of Omra varieties, chiefly Sheagaum, at Rs. 205; Khangaum, at Rs. 197; Pachora, at Rs. 196; and Dhulia, at Rs. 192½ per candy.

WHEAT.—A moderate business has again been done in this market to-day, and a steady feeling is apparent, no further change in prices having occurred in any direction.

SEEDS have been in even less demand than was the case yesterday, and a very small business has transpired, the market closing steady, however, at our last quotations.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	24,696	bales.
Wheat	36,411	cwt.
Linseed	22,530	,,
Rapeseed	1,571	,,
Gingelly	11,147	,,
Ground Nuts	6,742	,,

FREIGHTS keep steady and quotations, for ready business are generally unchanged, but there is not much doing. A May loading steamer has been taken up under open charter at 26s. 6d. per ton, and a steamer has been fixed for April loading to Trieste and Venice at Rs. 20⅜ per ton.

EXCHANGE has been steady, and closed this evening with rates for Bank remittance partially 1-32d. above yesterday's final quotations. Some Merchants' Bills have come out for this and next mails at 1s. 4 23-32d. for ready, 1s. 4 11-16d. for the mail of the 29th inst., and 1s. 4 21-32d. for the 5th proximo; but business generally has been dull, and demand for the media of remittance absent. We quote ready:—

Bank Bills on demand...	1s. 4 17-32d. to 9-16d. p.	re.
Do. Telegraphic...	1s. 4 17-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 4⅜d.	,,
Credits do. ...	1s. 4 23-32d.	,,
Francs do. ...	1·76½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has shown little movement to-day, and the tone of the market has been quiet. The cash rate for Fours has remained at 98 5-16, and for the 30th April account 98 13-16 has been still the rate; but for the next settlement the market has been weak at the slightly reduced rate of 98 13-16. For the other Paper 102¾ to 103 is still the nominal price.

SHARES.—More signs of life were apparent on the reopening of this market after the holidays, and a good demand has been felt for Mill shares, which have advanced in almost every case where there has been any change; as also has Press scrip. James Greaves Mill shares have advanced Rs. 30, say to Rs. 725; Madras United are Rs. 25 higher, at Rs. 1,035; Indian Manufacturing, Rs. 20, at Rs. 1,110; Imperial, Rs. 15, at Rs. 590; Alliance and Luckmidas Khimji, Rs. 10, at Rs. 640 and Rs. 1,040, respectively; and Central India, Hindostan, City of Bombay, Jewraz Balloo, and New Great Eastern, at Rs. 1,045, Rs. 770, Rs. 1,065, Rs. 1,035, and Rs. 740, respectively. Bombay United are Rs. 10 lower, at Rs. 840. In Press shares, Prince of Wales are Rs. 50 higher, at Rs. 380; Mofussil, Rs. 7½, at Rs. 442½; Bombay Cotton, Rs. 2½, at Rs. 132½. Bombay Ice shares are Rs. 3 lower, at Rs. 82. Treacher and Company are Rs. 5 higher, at Rs. 1,310. Bombay Burma Trading, first issue, are Rs. 25 up, at Rs. 3,275; and the third issue Rs. 5 higher, at Rs. 820. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 1½ higher, at Rs. 917½.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	13 pct.	
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	980xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	11 do.	850
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	3,125	..	17½ do.	£19
National Bank of India	37,320	250	...	5 do.	140

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs.	75	1,350
Albert Ginning Co...	100	500	500	Rs.	20	450
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs.	100	700
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs.	20	265
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs.	20	235
Breul's Cawapore P. Co., Ld	0	20	2	0	Rs.	16	100
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	2	125	Rs.	20	133½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs.	600	650
East India Press Co...	0	1,000	1,000	Rs.	130	1,100
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	..			200
Fort Press Co.	153	8,500	8,500	Rs.	0	1,550
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs.	80	510
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld	450	500	500	Rs.	25	412½
Khangaum Cotton Press Co	240	450	all	Rs.	45	360
Manmar Manfg. Co...	1,000	250	250	Rs.	0	190
Mercantile Press ...	1,000	125	125	Rs.	0	57½
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs.	0	422½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	500	Rs.	0	510
New Indian Press ...	4,000	125	125	Rs.	10	80
Prince of W. Press ...	600	500	100	Rs.	30	380
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs.	50	435
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs.	50	400
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs.	120	1,150xd
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	50	Rs.	25	50
Volkart Press	605	1,000	1,000	Rs.	25	600

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs.	100	1,040
Empire Fire Insurance Co	...	5,000	1,000	Rs.	75	1,000
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs.	90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	250	8,000	1,000	Rs.	100	2,000

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	...	£10	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent...	...	£100	...	...	...

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

DAVIS—March 14, at Lahore, the wife of James Harriott Davis, Traffic Department, O and R Railway, of a son.

DEATH.

JONES—March 3, at Mandalay, of pneumonia, Lieutenant Willoughby Jones, the Norfolk Regiment, aged 24 years and 9 months.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1889.

MR. TREVOR'S report on the administration of the Abkari Department during 1887-88 has one characteristic which deserves to be noted with approval. It is eminently fair, and takes due account of the fact that the Department has been and still is subject to criticism. The report contains, besides, satisfactory evidence that criticism has not been entirely thrown away upon the Government. The objections that have been taken to the Bombay Abkari system may be grouped under two general heads. It has been urged that the aim of the Department has been to discourage the consumption of fresh toddy, which is nutritious and practically non-intoxicant, for the benefit of the revenue from country spirits, which are more highly taxed, but are deleterious and the cause of drunkenness. The other objection has been that by uniting a system of monopoly with the principle of a minimum guarantee, Government have made it to the interest of the purchasers of the monopoly to push the trade with an energy calculated to promote intemperance amongst the masses. Both allegations have in the past been strenuously denied. The Department now for the first time, through Mr. Trevor's report, admit that they are at least worth reckoning with. First of all with regard to the allegation that the toddy trade has been discouraged in order to promote the consumption of the superior income-yielding country spirits. We are now told that latterly "the experiment of separating the spirit from the fresh toddy farms has been tried to meet the objection urged in some quarters that farmers who had the monopoly of both were disposed to starve the demand for toddy in order to stimulate the more profitable business in spirit." The joint system nevertheless survives in the Ratnagiri district, in Panwell and Alibag, and in the coast portions of Kanara. There the farmer pays a lump sum for the monopoly of fresh toddy and of country spirits, but the report tells us that the necessity for providing against undue curtailment of the toddy supply has not been neglected, inasmuch as tree owners are allowed the privilege of tapping a certain number of trees—their own—for their own use. The Government seem to regard this as an adequate guarantee that those who wish for fresh toddy shall always be able to get it. And so it is when the cultivator has toddy-yielding trees on his holding. But where that is not the case, the guarantee is of small value. Across the Bombay Harbour the monopoly for toddy and liquor is in the same hands, and here the farmers are bound to keep their shops well supplied with fresh toddy as well as with spirit. Mr. Trevor, however, seems to doubt the efficacy of this encouragement, since he says that "beyond this no steps were taken up to the beginning of the year under report in these two tracts for the protection of the toddy-drinking public from any abuse by the farmer of his joint spirit and toddy monopoly." The monopoly itself, however, even when held separately, is always in danger of being worked to the detriment of the public, the consumer of this beverage, which has a distinct food value, is practically at the mercy of the monopolist. And with certain exceptions he is deprived of the free use of his own trees in order that the monopoly may not be broken. The exceptions are significant. In certain of the Surat districts special concessions have been made to some of the aboriginal people to tap trees on their own or their employer's land, the poverty of these people and the prevailing belief that toddy is a necessity of life being held to warrant the privilege.

The discontinuance in the Thana and Kolaba districts of the minimum guarantee system was in intention; whatever its practical effect may be, a concession to public criticism. The object aimed at is described in the report to be to avoid the charge sometimes brought against the minimum guarantee system that it stimulates consumption. The system experimentally substituted for it, however, provides a very doubtful remedy for the evils of the abandoned method. Previous to December 1887 the system that prevailed in these two districts was based upon the three principles of the minimum guarantee, still head duty, and fixed price. We had shown some months before by figures which were beyond dispute that it was impossible for tenderers under the old system to sell at the fixed price without either losing on every gallon they sold, or violating the terms of their contract. The principle of the maximum price was therefore abandoned; so was that of the minimum guarantee; but the principle of a monopoly remained, the farm being given to the tenderer who offered the highest percentage over and above the still head duty on spirits issued from the distillery. We are not surprised at the doubtful spirit in which Mr. Trevor speaks of the experiment. The temptation to aspiring liquor farmers to bid beyond their means exists under this system as under the discarded one, and though the price which he can get for his liquor is not restricted by a Government scale, it is certainly restricted by the amount which the public are able and willing to pay. The hypothesis that the contractors are honest and that the percentage offered is not too high is an extremely remote one, and when Mr. Trevor admits that the success of the system depends upon those two conditions he would not have to go much far they to admit the unsuitability of the new arrangement. The object of the contractor, like the object of the Government itself, is to make money; and if he thinks that he has been forced by competition into a bad bargain, he will save himself in some fashion by which either the consumer or the Government, or both, must suffer. He will sell adulterated liquor or will give short measure, and Mr. Trevor seems to think that the contractor may even save himself by dealings with the private still. And apparently the fears that have been entertained as to the influence of the new system upon the farmers have been by no means groundless. Whether any of them have yielded to temptation it is impossible to say; but their integrity appears to have been put directly to the proof during the first seven months of the new system. This will be seen from the fact that while the realisations from still head duty on mowra brought in eleven thousand rupees a month less during the first seven months of the new system, the contractors had to make largely increased payments on account of the extra percentage—that is to say, while they sold less, they had to pay Government more than they would have had to do under the minimum guarantee system. We are not surprised to learn, therefore, that rumours are afloat that a marked increase in illicit consumption has already occurred in the Thana district. The scheme put strong temptations in the way of consumers and of contractors alike, and we gather from Mr. Trevor's observations that he would scarcely be surprised if the percentage system were to be fruitful in consequences of that kind.

While an endeavour is thus being made to strike out a new line in these two districts, the old minimum guaranteed revenue system, which has been abandoned there and in the Kolaba and Thana districts, continues to prevail in the greater part of the Presidency, and no effort has been made so far to reduce the stimulus to consumption which is inherent, in it. So long as this system remains it is useless for Lord Cross to declare that the collection of a large revenue is only a secondary purpose of the Abkari Department. In handing over the liquor farm of a district to an Abkari contractor the Government cease to be revenue collectors for that district, and so it is useless to inquire whether their motive is to repress drunkenness or to raise revenue. The only person whose motive it is worth while to inquire into is the contractor himself, and we should be surprised if Lord Cross were to declare his belief that the first object of an Abkari contractor is to discourage the consumption of liquor. There can be no mistake as to what the motive of an Abkari contractor must be. If his first thought is not to make a profit, that is only because the ingenious device of a minimum guaranteed revenue forces him to guard before all things against positive loss. The report before us tells how the contractor for the Panwell district had rashly guaranteed a revenue for his farm considerably in excess of what the previous sales warranted. The report tells us that the revenue nevertheless did not suffer owing to the guarantee system then in force, and that the farmers had to make good large sums on account of deficient still head duty. Between contracts of this kind and the day of reckoning with the Government the process of pushing the sales of liquor must have gone on with an energy easy to imagine; and in endeavouring to fill up the interval we have no need to ask whether the motive of Government were as high as Lord Cross assures us it was, or whether it worked at the lower level at which Mr. Caine imagines it. The Government immensely strengthened the case of the opponents of their policy when in the two districts in which it has been most under criticism they attempted to find a substitute for the vicious principle of a guaranteed minimum revenue. But it is not intended that the critics of the Abkari Department shall derive much consolation from the new departure in Kolaba and Thana. A special report upon the experiment in those two districts is promised, and it seems more than likely that the experiment will have to be pronounced a failure. A more resolute departure from the old discredited methods would have had a better chance of success.

THE collapse of copper to £35 per ton is a portentous event for the Syndicate. On the 1st March copper remained at the average attained by the operations of the Syndicate, and for some fifteen months past it was £79 per ton. On the 2nd instant the fall began, and it fell to £64 on the 12th instant. Then it rallied a little, but on the 17th it went down to £60. On the 18th there was an upward movement. But yesterday morning a telegram received in Bombay announced a collapse—it had fallen to £39. Reuter's telegram, which came to hand a little later, puts the figure at £35. The best authorities in Bombay are at a loss to understand the causes which have produced this downward rush. It is felt to be the result of a panic, probably brought about by the operations of speculators anxious to break the Copper Syndicate by forcing sales of raw copper at £35 per ton. There is no doubt whatever that the Societé des Métaux, *i.e.*, the Syndicate, has given way and has put its copper on the market, and that it has been compelled to part with its large stocks at the ruinous price quoted. The French Syndicate held in the beginning of January 130,000 tons of copper, representing a cost of nine millions sterling. The stock of copper in England and France and afloat on its way to those countries from Chili and Australia was estimated on the 31st December at 104,105 tons—an increase of fifty-eight thousand tons as compared with the figures at the close of 1887. In the year 1888 the supply went up another thirty thousand tons, so that the stock is now very large. This circumstance has made the situation of the Syndicate too hazardous and a fall was inevitable; but there was no reason to expect that copper would give way, as it certainly has done. In February an "Auxiliary Metal Company" was constituted in Paris with a capital of 40,000,000 francs. Messrs. Matheson assumed the control of the operations of the Syndicate, which, sustained by the Auxiliary Company, calculated upon reducing the output of copper in the mines under its control and thus steadying the market. It is not easy as yet to understand how these combinations have so soon failed to accomplish their purpose. The Syndicate had its origin in the low price of copper, which was not sufficient to pay the expenses of working some of the most productive mines.

TELEGRAMS.

COLLAPSE OF THE COPPER SYNDICATE.

IMMENSE FALL IN THE PRICE OF COPPER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 19.

The Copper Syndicate (Société des Métaux) has given way suddenly and a general panic has resulted. Copper, which was yesterday at £65 per ton, fell this forenoon to £39, and has now reached £35.

The Société Auxiliaire des Métaux, which was formed to relieve the Syndicate, has been unable to provide the resources necessary to avert the collapse of the Syndicate. It is believed that the giving way of the Syndicate was foreseen and necessitated the provision of fresh capital for the Comptoir d'Escompte.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE INDIAN VICTIMS OF GERMAN AGGRESSION IN AFRICA.

LONDON, MARCH 19.

In the House of Commons last night Sir James Fergusson, replying to a question, said that he deeply regretted the losses sustained by British Indians along the Zanzibar Coast during the late disturbances there, but added they were not entitled to demand compensation from Germany.

THE ITALIAN BUDGET.

ROME, MARCH 18.

In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, Signor Crispi said the Government had resolved to restore the equilibrium of the Budget by reforms which would effect considerable economies.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

BIARRITZ, MARCH 18.

Her Majesty the Queen-Empress has arranged to meet the Queen Regent of Spain at San Sebastian on the 27th inst.

GREAT FALL IN COPPER.

LONDON, MARCH 19.

The price of copper has dropped to £35 per ton.

MR. SPENCER'S BALLOON ASCENT.

HIS DISAPPEARANCE TOWARDS THE EAST.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 19.

A larger crowd than on the last occasion collected to see Mr. Spencer ascend in his balloon from the race-course. Every vantage ground was occupied by sight-seers, and not even the public statues were excepted. Upwards of two hundred thousand persons were present, including H. E. the Viceroy and the *elite* of society. Shortly after 6 p.m. Mr. Spencer went up. The weather was murky with a high wind. In a few minutes he was up among the clouds. There was no attempt at parachuting as darkness set in, and the balloon was last seen travelling towards the east. No further news of the aeronaut.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 19.

Mr. H. Hamilton, lately appointed Deputy Accountant-General, Madras, takes furlough shortly. Mr. Rajinath Roy officiates for him.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S VISIT TO KASHMIR.

The Commander-in-Chief pays a visit to Kashmir next month.

RATE OF EXCHANGE FOR BRITISH TROOPS.

The rate of exchange for British troops in India has been fixed at one shilling and four pence for three months following the 1st April.

AFGHANISTAN AND RUSSIA.

The Amir has reiterated the assurance of his peaceful intentions, but is somewhat alarmed at the rumours of concentration of Russian troops.

THE KASHMIR AFFAIR.

Colonel Nisbet is expected to leave Calcutta in a few days, carrying with him the orders of Government regarding the Maharajah's voluntary proposal to put the Government of Kashmir in commission.

THE MADRAS UNIVERSITY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 19.

A Convocation of the Madras University was held this evening, H. E. the Governor presiding. Over 200 graduates received degrees. The Rev. Dr. Sinclair, Principal of the Church of Scotland Mission, delivered the usual address, in which he advised the graduates to educate the masses and stimulate among them a desire for education, for without education they could never lay claim to national life. If they had received a liberal education, let them give it to their women also. Though national sentiment would for a considerable time prevent the girls remaining at school beyond childhood, they could be supplied with a healthy vernacular literature at home. Addressing the scientific students he appealed to them to promote sanitation in their homes and villages. Great social and religious questions were likely to rise, which would require careful study and action, and they might have to consider whether infant marriage and enforced widowhood should be continued and every year the lives of thousands of young, bright, tender girls blasted and reduced to wretchedness. In such matters, he observed, they should have courage sufficient to act up to their convictions and make their voice heard and their power felt. In politics they would occupy important and almost unique positions. They were the adopted children of European civilisation and interpreters between a stranger and an Indian; between Government and the subject. What would be their message? He contrasted the present position of India with that in former days, and pointed out the benefits of English rule. Was their message to be one of peace and good-will or one of misrepresentation and concealment? Were they going to stir up hatred where there should be gratitude and distrust where there should be confidence? If so, it would have been better if they had not been educated. The great democracy of England is waiting to learn the needs and wants of this ancient people and its heart beats with generous impulses. A clear and genuine message from the millions of this land would meet with a generous response, but any attempt at deception would meet with the rebuke it merited.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MARCH 18.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Buchanan arrived here yesterday evening.

PLYMOUTH, MARCH 18.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Bengal arrived yesterday morning, one day before due date.

SUEZ, MARCH 18.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Peninsular arrived here from Bombay yesterday morning.

The City Line steamer City of Carthage arrived here from Bombay yesterday morning.

PORT SAID, MARCH 18.

The Chartered B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Duke of Argyll, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here yesterday morning.

SINGAPORE, MARCH 18.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer Amphitrite, from Hongkong left here this afternoon for Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4⅛

The Manchester Market has been dull. Very little doing; tendency favours buyers.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight ...	1 4 1-16
2½ per cent. Consols for account	97⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	84½ ex-coupon
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67⅛
4½ per cent. „	70⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107½
Bar Silver	42 9-16

The Agra Bank pays a dividend at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum and carries forward £5,000.

NOTES FROM GUJERAT.

(FROM A ROVING CORRESPONDENT.)

GUJERAT, MARCH 15.

MUNICIPAL elections have been going on in Surat as well as in Kapadwanj. The elections at Kapadwanj are pronounced so unsatisfactory that municipal management by election is likely to be placed in danger there. The public would like to know the reason of Mr. Maganlal Jaichundbhai's resignation. He is stated to have conducted the duties of a chairman very satisfactorily for three years.

Next in intensity to the Godra fire is the one which raged in Cambay last week. Nearly one hundred and thirty houses were burnt to ashes. Many have been thrown upon the mercy of the Nawab Saheb, who has offered some assistance to those who have become destitute. I observe that all throughout Gujerat fires as well as epidemics rage more or less. Not to speak of minor towns, fires break out several times in a week in almost every large town. Baroda is now like an enemy's camp: day and night alarms of fire are raised, and the whole of the municipal force starts at a moment's notice to put down the conflagrations. The engines come in as quickly as gun batteries suddenly fronting an enemy's camp; immense quantities of water are concentrated on the spot as rapidly as intelligence is spread throughout the town. I hear that these exertions are so uniformly successful that they even cause the "sly secret working envy." The fire brigade of Baroda, which its Commissioner ever strives to bring to perfection notwithstanding all impediments, has, I am told, saved in the last fourteen years, private property of many lakhs' value. I have much to say on this subject, but I cite this praiseworthy institution of the Gaekwar's Government with a view to request our own Government not to leave our towns to ravages of fire when an efficient and well-looked-after fire brigade could offer every possible protection against the calamity. The Government in every exposed town should levy fire fees, from the proceeds of which capable fire-engines should be purchased. It would surely be much better for the people thus to invest a little of their money than be ruined altogether. I think my proposal would have every chance of success if moved this year when fires are so constant and disastrous.

There were fires in the village of Bhata and in the city of Surat. The local papers report the timely arrival of engines and water, and yet the loss is estimated at Rs. 6,000, eight shops being burnt down in the main bazar.

The return of the Baroda Prince to his capital will yet be deferred, it seems, for some time to come, as it is reported that His Highness proposes to proceed to the Neilgherries and is still unwell. General Sir Harry Prendergast has proceeded to Mahableshwar to visit His Highness.

A very good movement has been instituted at Allahabad for the higher education of native women, but some doubts exist if the measure would be fully carried out and a high school established for native ladies. Besides ornamental education, some useful art should be taught to native women by which they could earn something while working in their own houses. Let the Bania know that his "aly" could make some money while working in the kitchen, and he will be quite willing to let her be educated. His only objection is the barrenness of the so-called female education. Gujerati women are generally not *purdah* women; and if they could be taught something which would pay, and not drive them off from the well, the *paniara* or the *rashoeekhana*, they are sure to take to civilization much faster than the *purdanasheen* or Rajput ladies. It is the fashion to talk on the culture which should be secured for women and so on, but almost every one misses the only practical method by which anything like national female education can take root in India. Yet no one can help honouring Mr. Aston and others for bringing about the Ahmedabad meeting.

AN APPEAL TO UNCOVENANTED OFFICIALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have been requested by the Home Committee of the Indian U. C. S. Association to solicit the kind aid and help of all members of the Service in the Bombay Presidency in raising a fund for the widow of the late Mr. W. Clark, honorary secretary of the Home Association. Mr. J. S. Heyman, the Secretary, writes as follows:—"Mr. Clark was almost entirely dependent on his pension, which, owing to the loss by exchange, left him in very reduced circumstances, and only admitted of his insuring his life for £1,000, part of which will be absorbed in the expenses consequent on a long illness, leaving only £850 for his widow. Mr. Clark's services to all his brother-officers are so well known and appreciated, that the London Committee feel sure that they have only to lay the above sad facts before the members of his service in India, to obtain their sympathy and co-operation, to raise a fund to be presented to his widow as a testimonial of her late husband's untiring zeal in our cause. The London Committee have already opened a subscription list at home and obtained many donations." I shall be happy to receive any subscriptions which may be sent to me direct or paid into the "Clark Testimonial Fund" at Messrs. King, King and Co.—Yours, &c.,

H. F. HATCH,
Honorary Secretary, Central Committee,
Bo. U. C. S. Association.

RENEWALS OF GUN LICENSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Here is an instance of inconvenience and pecuniary loss arising from the renewal clause of the Arms Act. My friends' guns arrived in the Bombay Harbour in the beginning of the last month, but the owners cannot take delivery of the same, as their licenses have not yet been returned by the District Magistrate. I may observe here that the licenses were sent for renewal in the beginning of the month of January. The owners of the guns have to pay heavy charges in the shape of demurrage, wharfage, and other fees on account of the delay arising from the non-production of the licenses. It is evident that the fault is not with the owners, and I think, under the circumstances, the payment of fees by the owners is an unjust imposition.—Yours, &c.,

March 18. AN OBSERVER.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE order notifying that colonels on the staff will vacate their appointments on attaining to the colonel's allowances has been cancelled.

LIEUTENANT A. B. KENNEDY, Ghazipur Volunteer Rifle Corps, has been confirmed as officiating Adjutant of the 4th Administrative Battalion, North-West Provinces Volunteers.

MR. JUSTICE NANABHAI HARIDAS having taken privilege leave from yesterday, Mr. Justice Scott went over to the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court and sat with the Chief Justice. Later on in the week, his Lordship will sit with Mr. Justice Jardine, while Mr. Justice Candy will go over to the Chief Justice's Court. Mr. Justice Bayley's and Mr. Justice Parsons' will be the only two courts sitting on the Original Side.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO AGRA.

THEIR Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught drove out to Etmadowla on Sunday morning and noticed the great improvements in the grounds. The Duchess of Connaught, accompanied by the Grand Duchess of Oldenburg and the Countess of Habenau, visited the Maharani of Dholepur at Khandaharibagh. His Highness the Maharaj Rana, attended by Mr. Dennehy and Captain Inderbir Singh, A.-D.-C., received Her Royal Highness and party and conducted them to the Maharani's drawing-room. Herr Hilf's band was in attendance. The distinguished visitors had afternoon tea with the Maharani, and took kindly notice of the young Raja and his sister. The Maharani, I am told, is much gratified. The interview terminated by Her Highness presenting to the Duchess of Connaught a photograph of her husband, another being given to the Grand Duchess of Oldenburg and one to the Countess of Habenau.

The royal party then drove up to the Central Prison, where the Duke of Connaught, the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, Prince Fritz of Hohenlohe, Count Habenau, Colonel and Mrs. Cavaye and Mr. Fergusson were waiting to see the institution and the carpet manufacture. Sir John Tyler received them, and Mr. Finlay was also in attendance. The party took much interest in everything they saw, and admired the carpets and durrees very much. The Grand Duchess of Oldenburg was pleased to give a large order for carpets, and the Countess of Habenau made some purchases. The visit to the jail lasted over two hours, and it ended by Their Royal Highnesses writing their autographs in the Visitors' Book.

The General's reception was well attended, and the illuminations all round the building were effective. The Manchester Regiment formed the guard-of-honour, and their band was in attendance. General Rogers, attended by the Station Staff Officer, Captain Coats, received the royal party, the band playing God Save the Queen. The Maharaja of Bhurtpur and the Maharaj Rana of Dholepur were present. It was very close, so after a short time Their Royal Highnesses left for the Taj, where they were received by the Maharaj Rana of Dholepur and Mr. Kaye, the Commissioner. The visit was strictly private. Sir John Tyler and Captain Inderbir Singh were present, and Rai Bahadur Sheo Narain had charge of the arrangements. The lighting up of the inside of the building with blue lights was very pretty and much appreciated. This method of illumination, by the way, has been stopped: however, by the orders of the Commissioner, the Magistrate gave the necessary sanction. It is a great mistake, as not only does it injure the building, but also gives an opportunity of annoyance to visitors.

Their Royal Highnesses seemed thoroughly to enjoy their moonlight visit to the Taj

THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF THE INDIAN PENAL CODE.

MR. MALABARI has received the following further opinions on this subject:—

The Hon. Rahimtula M. Sayani, M. A., LL.B., Member of the Bombay Legislative Council:—The age of consent for girls should certainly be raised. The present limit is no limit at all. This so-called limit might fairly be termed a licence. As to what is the proper age of consent, there does not seem to be a consensus of opinion. Some think it ought to be 12, some, 13 and others, 14. I would fix it at 14. Most of the medical gentlemen I know are of the same opinion. In the Khoja community the limit of 14 is generally observed. No Khoja gentleman having any position in the community would condescend to marry his daughter under 14. In fact, no sane father ought to place his daughter in a position to become a mother at a lower age. The custom of the country to the contrary happily not prevailing in the community to which I belong has blinded parents to the enormity of the crime—I advisedly use the word crime—they are committing by submitting their daughters under the age of 14. The beneficent Government under which we have the privilege of living ought at once to change the law.

Mr. Narsingrao Bholanath, C. S., Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Sholapur:—It is needless for me to dwell upon the outrageous inequality in the matter of capability to consent by a girl, which is so briefly but ably, lucidly and appealingly exposed by the unnamed gentleman in his tract. It will suffice here for me to express my hearty concurrence in the views expressed therein, and to tell you that the sooner the black anomaly is removed from our penal statute, the better it will be for the girlhood of our land, or for the matter of that, for the whole Indian nation. I cannot too warmly sympathize with you in your efforts for obtaining this most desirable end.

I shall only add one observation. I do fear (and in fact find from the prattlings on this subject in some of the senseless vernacular prints) that our pseudo-patriots will raise a hue and cry against this proposal of yours, proclaiming, with all the noise of hollowness, that cases of consummation of marriage before the girl attains the age of 12 never and nowhere occur. Without replying direct to this sham, I would only say that those who keep their eyes open will not fail to see such cases of legalized brutality now and then perpetrated, even sometimes with the active abetment of the blind parents—or to be more accurate, the mother—of the helpless girl, offered as a victim at the shrine of worse than brutal carnality. But why go in search of numerous instances? As your friend has so pertinently put it, if there is but one murder in a province during a year, the law should provide punishment. Why, then, let go unpunished the murder of the sacred virginity of an ignorant or helpless girl?

Allow me finally to remark that the reform asked for by you is simply moderate, and I may say, errs on the side of moderation; for I am one of those who would be glad to see the age of consent raised to the limit, not of 12, but 14 or even 16.

The Hon. T. Rama Rao, Dewan of Travancore:—In view of the mental capacity of girls in general under 12, and the gravity of the act in question, I quite agree with you in thinking that the age of consent should be raised to at least 12. I cannot conclude this note without expressing my high sense of your earnest and disinterested labours in the cause of social progress in India. (It has been ascertained that H. E. the Dewan is in favour of raising the age to 12 in both the cases stated by him.

Khan Bahadur M. Cuvarji, C.I.E., Dewan of Kolhapur:—I beg to inform you that I quite agree with you that the present limit of 10 years in the case of a girl on whom an offence of rape is committed is not only ridiculously low, but also ridiculously inconsistent with the limit of age fixed for less serious offences, such as using criminal *force*, &c.; and, therefore, I quite approve of the suggestion made by the writer of the tract which accompanies your circular, that the Legislature be asked to raise the age of consent for girls in India. I wish you every success in the noble work you have undertaken.

Rao Bahadur Sirdar Gopalrao Hari Deshmukh, late Joint Sessions Judge, Thana, and Member of the Bombay Legislative Council:—I fully concur with you that the Legislature should be asked to raise the age of consent for girls in India. The present limit is too short. In a country where a woman's life is entirely subservient to the wishes of man, and where she has no right of speaking for herself, the Legislature has gone entirely for man. Hence this stupid limit. I think 14 years would be proper and would allow girls to grow well.

Mr. Hiranand Khemsing, Hyderabad, Sind:—(Extracts from a long letter.) The writer of the tract states his case with such a force and fulness that it is needless to write about it here at length. The law as it stands is a disgrace, and there ought not to be any difficulty in amending it satisfactorily.

While readily assenting to the amendments of the Penal law, as suggested in the tract, I have to point out that even after the desired suggestions are carried out there will still remain a gap to be filled in.

CHURCH SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I would like to be informed who is answerable for the weekly announcement of church services in the Cathedral, as for the last two sabbaths the 10-30 a.m. service has been omitted, although the church bell has been tolled about that hour. Now that the church is so filled on Sunday evenings, and it is so difficult to obtain a seat, I would like to be able to make sure of attending at the earlier service.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, March 19. CHURCH MEMBER.

THE recent shooting tour of the Duc d'Orleans in India will add considerably to the hunting trophies which adorn Sheen House. The Comtesse de Paris, who is herself an excellent shot, has personally superintended the "setting up" of the nine tigers sent home by her son; and Mr. Rowland Ward has, under her directions, mounted one of them in the act of springing on the Duke's howdah, the side of which it completely crushed in before the youthful sportsman killed his ferocious assailant at close quarters. The Duke also took back a large and valuable collection of birds.

THE GAIKOWAR'S YACHT.

HIS HIGHNESS THE GAIKOWAR OF BARODA recently purchased a yacht, named the Zingara, which arrived here from England on Sunday last. The vessel sailed, under the command of Captain A. Ernest Caws, from Liverpool on the 15th February, and had a very fair voyage throughout, except in a portion of the Red Sea, where she encountered strong head winds. The yacht was built some fourteen years ago by Mr. Steel of Glasgow, and after changing hands, she last came into the possession of Sir Richard Bulkley, who in his turn has sold her to the Maharaja. The saloons and cabins are very tastefully fitted up, and the vessel is illuminated with electric light. There are eight cabins, all in the fore part of the vessel, one of which is distinguished from the rest for its particularly luxurious appointments. The quarters of the officers and engineers are situated aft, the cabins being on either side of their dining saloon. The crew of the Zingara is 21, all told. She is fitted up with compound engines of 80 horse-power, steaming twelve knots an hour. The yacht carries a little steam-launch, a life-boat, a gig, a cutter, and a dingy. The tonnage of the vessel is 268 tons.

THE KAYASTH CONFERENCE.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

THE English, Urdu, and Hindi reports of the Second Kayasth Conference, held at Allahabad towards the close of the last year, have been published by the Allahabad Committee. It may be observed that the Kayasths have from very old times enjoyed the monopoly of high administrative office until quite recently. Now-a-days they seem to have retrograded a little, and their monopoly of high offices no longer exists, still the community has not lost all its greatness. The Kayasth community, which numbers 21 millions, is scattered over every part of India, and it is gratifying, in response to the appeal of Munshi Hargovind Dayal, M. A., Government Pleader, Lucknow, the Kayasths have decided to hold an annual Conference, which is the only way to make reform on a sound basis.

The aims and objects of the Conference are briefly as follows:—First, to effect moral and intellectual advancement; secondly, to put a stop to all injurious customs; thirdly, to work for the good of the community at large; and fourthly, to bring about union and co-operation among the members of the community. The Conference does not propose to deal with religious and political matters.

The Conference seems to be attracting attention from all sides, and the number of persons taking part in it is also increasing. While 704 persons, of whom 159 were delegates from out-stations, attended the first Conference, more than 1,160 attended the second Conference, of whom 534 were delegates from out-stations. There was none from Bengal at Lucknow, while this year there were three. From this Presidency Messrs. Hiralal Maneklal, vakil, Madanlal Lallubhai Munsiff, and Ratilal Brijlal Majmudar, attended the first Conference, while Mr. Mansukhlal Hiralal Nazar and his brother, Mr. Ochhanlal, attended the second Conference. The reason why more could not take part in the proceedings was probably that there had been numerous deaths in the Valmik section of the community, which is located in this Presidency only. Telegrams and letters of sympathy were, however, received from those who attended the first, but who could not be present at the second, and also from the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridass, Rao Bahadur Jugjiwandass Khusaldass, Rao Saheb Kalabhai Lallubhai, and the Kayasth Jubilee Union. The reception accorded to these Bombay Kayasths was very cordial, and the effect of their presence there was remarkable, as the Valmik Kayasths had hitherto only heard of, and not seen by, their Northern brethren. The Urdu report, which gives every detail, corroborates these statements. The promoters of the Conference entertain high hopes regarding the salutary influence of social gatherings of the sort, and, indeed, if the Conference becomes more and more powerful, there will be much beneficial improvement in the Kayasth society. The following are the resolutions passed at the second Kayasth Conference:—

I.—That this Conference re-affirms the resolutions of the first Conference held at Lucknow, and declares that until the establishment of a Central Committee (Sadar Sabha), according to the provisions of resolution No. III., the Lucknow Sabha be regarded as the Central Committee for the discharge of current duties.

II.—That a Provincial Representative Society be formed in each province, composed of representatives selected from the local committees of that province.

III.—That a select committee be appointed for the purpose of framing rules for the constitution of the "Provincial Representative Society" and the Central Committee, and declaration of their respective places, as well as for the proceedings and conduct of business before the Kayastha Conference to be held annually, and for devising such means and schemes as may be proper and requisite for the promulgation of the aims and objects of the Conference and the enforcement of its resolutions.

IV.—That a national directory of all the Chitra Guptavanshi Kayasthas be prepared.

V.—That this Conference condemns the following customs, wherever and in whatsoever section of the community they may be found to exist:—(*a*) Money stipulations at marriage; (*b*) extravagant expenses on wedding and other occasions; and (*c*) early marriages. And recommends that the members of the brotherhood and the local committees should adopt the best means for the abolition of such practices.

VI.—That a national fund be established for the following objects, and that subscriptions and donations be collected to raise the fund:—(*a*) Pecuniary aid to poor and destitute students of the community; (*b*) raising the status of the national institution designated the Kayastha Patshala, Allahabad, to that of a college; and (*c*) help to such students as may be desirous of receiving high education and qualifying themselves for the Covenanted Civil Service and other high posts, as well as of learning other arts and sciences.

VII.—That a select committee, consisting of the following twenty-eight members, with the Hon'ble Rai Jai Prakash Lal Bahadur as its president and M. Bankey Behari as the secretary, be appointed to frame rules with reference to resolutions Nos. III and VI.—the said rules to be prepared within a week and to remain in force until amended by the Conference.

VIII.—That pending the preparation of the rules mentioned in resolution No. VII., the President of the Kayastha Patshala, Allahabad (M. Ram Prasad) be authorized to receive all moneys on account of the national fund.

IX.—That the next Conference be held at Patna.

ALCOCK ASHDOWN AND COMPANY.

THE Sixth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company was held yesterday, Mr. J. M. Drennan presiding. The following report was submitted:—

Your directors have much pleasure in waiting upon you with copies of audited profit and loss account and balance-sheet made up to 31st December 1888, from which you will perceive that the Company has made a gross profit during the year of Rs. 70,823-14-0, from which amount your directors have transferred Rs. 7,235-5-0 to depreciation account, leaving (with the balance of last year's account, &c., Rs. 5,91-5-10) an available balance for distribution of Rs. 64,129-14-10, which your directors recommend should be disposed of as follows, viz.:—Rs. 30,000-0-0 carried to reserve fund, which will then amount to Rs. 72,000,; Rs. 665-5-3 written off to bad debts account; Rs. 31,250-0-0 in payment of a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum; Rs. 2,214-9-7 to be carried to next year's account. Total Rs. 64,129-14-10. Two of your directors, Messrs J. M. Drennan and Kenneth Macaulay, retire from office under clause 84 of the articles of association, but are eligible for re-election. Your directors have to report that they have purchased and taken charge of the Carnac Iron Works. Its proximity to the docks and shipping will be of much advantage in carrying on and extending the company's business.

The directors' report and audited accounts were approved and passed. A dividend was declared at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum. The retiring directors, Messrs. J. M. Drennan and Kenneth Macaulay were re-elected; and Messrs. Lidbetter and Young were appointed auditors at a remuneration of Rs. 150 each. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

"ROUGH ON CATARRH."

Corrects offensive odours at once. Complete cure of worst chronic cases; also unequalled as gargle for diphtheria, sore throat, foul breath.

"ROUGH ON PAINFUL AILMENTS."

Why suffer? Immediate relief and complete cure guaranteed. Ask for "Rough on Hæmorrhoids." Sure cure for any form of hæmorrhoids.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE Bombay Legislative Council met in the Secretariat on Monday evening, when the only important business brought before them was the first reading of the "Bombay Village Sanitation Bill, 1889." H. E. the Governor presided, and the others present were:—The Hon. J. B. Richey, C.S.I., the Hon. Sir Raymond West, K.C.I.E., the Hon. the Advocate-General, the Hon. K. T. Telang, C.I.E., the Hon. F. Forbes Adam, C.I.E., the Hon. Sirdar Rao Bahadur Bahechardas Veharidas, the Hon. Rahimtula Mahomed Sayani, the Hon. Rao Bahadur Gurshidappa Virbasappa Gilganchi, and the Hon. T. H. Stewart.

Mr. J. J. Heaton, Secretary to the Council, read letters from Mr. Pandurang Ramchandra Desai, Pleader, District Court, Thana, and Mr. Narayen Bhikajee Joglekar, Pensioned Deputy Collector, submitting suggestions on the Bill. An extract from a letter was read from the Government of India, Legislative Department, with returns and assent of H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General signified thereon, the authentic copy of the Gujerat Talukdars' Bill No. 6 of 1885. He also read letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, with assent of H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General signified thereon, the authentic copy of a Bill to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, and a letter with the returns with H. E. the Viceroy and Governor's assent, the authentic copy of the Bill to vest the Port of Aden in a Trust.

The Hon. Sir Raymond West, in introducing the Bill, said:—

The subject of sanitation in the Bombay Presidency has, as the honourable members are aware, for a long time now engaged the serious attention of the Government within the towns of this Presidency. The question has been to a certain extent individually dealt with in a series of Municipal Acts, but in the rural districts, and especially in the villages, all, it may be said, still remains to be done. The necessity for sanitation in the rural districts and villages and smaller towns of this presidency and in other parts of India was less apparent at an earlier stage, because, as a matter of fact, the sensibilities of cultivated and educated people had not been trained at that early time to the point of perceiving the great mischief and arising from bad air, insufficient drainage, and a defective and foul supply of water. The subject, however, gradually asserted itself, and in 1886 we had reached a point at which the Government of Bombay declared that it was necessary to grapple with the removal of the insanitary evils existing in the villages and towns. They had already to a considerable extent been dealt with, and a large number of points were considered and put forward by the Government as to which sanitary rule and measures should be directed. I will enumerate some of them: (First) daily scavenging by hereditary scavengers, and where they do not exist by paid ones should be enforced; (second) the "*talatia*" of the hereditary scavengers should be recovered as a revenue demand; (third) it should be prohibited (*a*) to deposit dirt on store manure or rubbish except in places assigned; (*b*) to relieve nature in places where it would be detriment to the public health to do so, or in places where such an act may be forbidden, suitable places should be set apart; (*c*) to use wells and tanks set apart for drinking in any other way, and to defile any water-course which may communicate with such wells and tanks by washing clothes in them, &c.; (*d*) to stall cattle in forbidden place; (fourth) wells should be so constructed as to prevent their pollutions; (fifth) prickly-pear and other noxious vegetation should be removed; (sixth) holes, &c., should be filled in; (seventh) rubbish, &c., should be removed from the village site; (eighth) the village site and vicinity should be drained; (ninth) roadside gutters should be kept clean; (tenth) bodies of Hindus should not be burned above stream in a river or tank from which drinking water is drawn; (eleventh) no burial grounds should be allowed inside the village, and all graves should, where practicable, be six feet deep. These points have been reached after a discussion which had been going on for many years; and it may be interesting to a proper introduction to such an Act, as the one of which I have to propose the first reading, if we cast a glance over the history of this discussion, especially with regard to the Presidency of Bombay. In looking back to our records I find the first material movement in the direction of municipal sanitation is traceable to Belgaum in 1847. I am glad to find that the town and district in which my own career began had the honour of being first in such a useful course. In Belgaum in 1847 there was a voluntary arrangement entered into by the people under which several municipal requirements were practically carried out through the good-will of the people, similar action being afterwards taken in several other places. The most important point they had in view was the improvement of the streets, which was carried out to a very considerable extent. The experiment being so successful in Belgaum no fewer than 261 towns followed the example in different parts of the country. In 1848 Surat followed the example, and the community there agreed to raise funds by self-taxation for various municipal purposes, including a scavenging establishment, and Dharwar contributed a considerable sum towards the drainage of the town. Afterwards, when a Bill for improved sanitation was brought forward, the Government of Bombay advocated the measure very warmly, and pointed to Belgaum, Dharwar, and Surat as instances where the people had shown their capacity and readiness to adopt measures of sanitation, and the Bill was eventually passed by the Government of India, and subsequently extended to 96 towns, leaving about a hundred other towns to which it had not been applied. Then in 1873 came the Bombay Act, under which the Government constituted Municipalities, and on that has been super-imposed Act XI of 1884. This, however, related chiefly to Municipalities, leaving the rural districts pretty much in the same condition as before. Going back to the general history of sanitation in India the first great matter to be noticed is the appointment in 1859 of a Royal Commission to inquire into the sanitary state of the army in India. It presented its report in 1863, and it was found that the death-rate in the army was about 69 per cent per annum, which was an enormous mortality as compared with the death-rate of 1·8, which it was possible to maintain. The Sanitary Commission of 1859 and 1863 made some remarks which are not altogether flattering. Amongst other things they say: "drainage in Bombay is very defective. The native houses generally are in a filthy condition with much ordure within their precincts, which have been accumulating for years." And further on in their report they dwell on the very great advantages with regard to the general efficiency of the population arising from the bad health induced by evil sanitary conditions. On this point they quote Sir Charles Trevelyan, who says:—"I consider that not only the preservation of life and health is concerned, but the strength and comfort and general efficiency of the population are involved; they would be better and abler men, women, and children for all the purposes of life if the average standard of mental and bodily vigour were improved by the removal of these local causes of a low state of health. The Commissioners proposed many useful reforms in the hygienic arrangements in the Bombay Presidency, and amongst other things recommended the appointment of commissions of public health—one for each presidency, to give advice and assistance in all matters relating to public health, the sanitary improvement of native towns, prevention and litigation of epidemic diseases, and generally exercise a constant oversight on the sanitary condition of the population, European and native, to report on the prevalence, causes, and means of preventing sickness and disease, and further that administrative measures be adopted to give effect to the advice of the presidency commissions. In that year—1863—the Secretary of State in his despatch to the Government of India directed the appointment of a Sanitary Commission at each of the presidencies. The commissions were appointed accordingly. But notwithstanding the action taken, the pratical result, as far as the rural districts were concerned, was almost *nil* down to a very recent period. In 1882 the Government of India proposed that civil surgeons should be more largely used for hygienic business than they had been, and it seemed rather strange that civil surgeons had not been more largely used down to that period, they being on the spot, and many of them having an insufficient amount of occupation. However, in that year rules were made by which the civil surgeons were given certain functions in connection with general sanitation, and these rules with some modifications have prevailed ever since. In 1883 the civil surgeons in this Presidency were ordered to visit places within certain distances of the stations in which they were quartered, and it was also decided that all dispensaries, municipalities, and towns of more than 5,000 or more inhabitants—a visit to which involved an absence from head-quarters of not more than three days—should be visited at least twice a year by the civil surgeons, and that it should also be his duty to visit any part of the district in which an unusual outbreak of disease occurred. This arrangement is still in force. To go back once more. I would allude to another report of the Army Sanitary Commission issued in 1879. In this the Commissioners put forward an elaborate set of recommendations as to village sanitation in which they dwelt very strongly on the necessity of a pure supply of water, and also pointed out the following four agencies by means of which they considered the sanitary improvements could be introduced into villages and small towns and carried: (first) the inhabitants who ought to be called upon to keep their houses, cattle, privies, wells, and village streets free from nuisance; (second) the village officers who might be entrusted with powers to see these things done; (third) the zamindar or village proprietor (who does not exist in this presidency—at least as a person responsible for the state of a village); (fourth) the Government whose sanitary duty lies in the direction of general drainage works and irrigation. With regard to the general drainage works he had no doubt the duty would at present devolve on the local boards, whose duty was contemplated by the Act of 1884. The duties which devolved upon villages or may properly be thrown upon the village officer and the inhabitants of a village are matters which require some consideration in detail. They have been so considered, and the results finally arrived at are sent down in the Bill before the Council to-day. The Sanitary Commission of 1879, elaborating on the points to which I have already adverted, submitted fifty-five detailed suggestions for general guidance in matters relating to village conservancy and the public health. Our Governor then sent out a circular recommending these suggestions to the officers, imposing upon them the importance of getting the same followed, as far as might be, in the several small towns and villages under their administration. This was done, but with the same effect as mere recommendations usually have, and I am afraid the results have not been very fruitful. In 1882 the Government of India again sent another long report, recommended by the Army Sanitary Commission at home, and the suggestions therein might be brought down substantially to this: (first) the cardinal requirement everywhere is cleansing and safe removal and disposal of house revenue; (second) in all the smaller towns it is probable that the most efficient arrangements regarding drainage will be to leave and improve the surfaces of public streets, lanes, and house compounds, to provide ready escape for rain and surface water by well-made impervious surface drains, and to combine with this an efficient conservancy system to keep as much of the house sewage as possible out of the surface drains; (third) shutting up bad wells and improving and protecting existing wells from subsoil pollution. In 1883 another report came from the Sanitary Commission—at that time we had reached the era of local self-government—in which they dwelt on the importance of making it a part of the local self-government that measures should be taken to enforce the requisite sanitary improvements in small towns and villages. In 1884, stirred up by the measures that had been recommended in this way, the Commissioner of the Southern Division issued a circular to all the Collectors of the Division in which he dwelt on the importance of their trying by persuasion and influence, to get improved sanitation adopted in the towns and villages under their control. A copy of this was sent to the Governor, who agreed in the recommendations, and forwarded the circular to the other Commissioners. Various reports subsequently came in as to the results of these recommendations; but on the whole they were not very encouraging. In 1885 Sir James Fergusson, the then Governor, went vigorously into the subject, and penned a very strong minute, in which he laid down much of what has been generally recognised by the Government as a proper basis on which the works should be carried out. He recorded it as his opinion that the only means for abating a great evil was the establishment of a simple village authority on the most popular basis; and the enabling it to require the execution by the inhabitants of simple sanitary works. In the meantime the question of utilising the organised labour of the villages themselves was discussed. Enquiries were made and reports sent in, and a draft measure was prepared in 1886. In 1887 this was referred to several native officers of experience after it had gone through the crucible of the Commissioners who sat upon it at Poona. The native officers raised many objections to it, and the result of the criticism was that the draft was abandoned, and another was prepared, which met with a similar fate. This brings us down to the position in which we were when the present Bill was put into shape, in order, if possible, to bring village sanitation to a condition in which it could be worked on the basis of village committees and local self-government, and with a view to the carrying out of the somewhat advanced ideas on sanitation, which have more and more, got possession of the public mind. Meanwhile I may refer to the important resolution or circular on sanitation, issued generally by the Government of India in July 1888, many months after the present Bill had been drafted, but not laying down any

able the Collector from time to time, in conference with the board, to charge and assess a rate on the inhabitants of the area, or any part of the area, subject to the board's authority. It will be desirable that the Collector will exercise discretion in order to prevent too large a burden being thrown on the people of any particular village, and provision is made for assisting villages by advances from the local funds. It has been suggested that these village committees and village boards ought to be closely connected with the local fund boards, in order to bring them into a systematic relation, but it appears very doubtful whether this should take place until the system of village sanitation has received some development. Sir Raymond West then proposed that the Bill be read for the first time.

The Hon. Sirdar Rao Bahadur Behechardas Veharidas said :—

With reference to the raising of funds and the executive machinery he was of opinion that extra taxation should not be raised except in very extreme cases, for it was clear that sanitary improvement was one of the main duties of local boards, and should be paid for from the funds at their disposal. In his opinion a definite portion of the local funds derived from each village should be assigned by the local board to that village for sanitary purposes, the rest being reserved for education and general purposes. Rates should not be resorted to in any village, except in cases where the local fund assignments and voluntary contributions altogether fell short of the funds required for any urgent necessary works. He agreed that some arrangements in the form of village committees were necessary; but he did not consider it advisable to invest them, as proposed in the Bill, with powers higher than they were given under the Village Police Act to police patels in cases of nuisances. The people should not now be burdened in any village with the maintenance of sanitary inspectors or similar establishments; and the constitution of the committee should be as simple as possible, the distinction drawn in the Bill between sanitary committees and boards being at the same time done away with.

The Hon. Mr K. T. Telang next said :—

He quite agreed with the view of the honourable member in charge of the Bill that all steps in this matter should be of a tentative character and take them in a very cautious way. He was rather nervous regarding the proposition in the Bill, which enabled executive authorities created by it to levy special taxation for the purposes of the Bill. He did not know how it would go, but it seemed to him it was possible to devise some means by which the sanitary authorities and existing local boards may be so framed as to avoid the necessity which allows for the present all special taxation powers to be given to the new authorities to be created. He should like the matter to be more fully considered and dealt with in committee, and he had no doubt there would be more chance of sanitary improvement being more popularly accepted and acquiesced in if at the first start it was not associated with the unpleasant presence of the tax-gatherer in the village.

The Bill was then read for the first time.

The Hon. Mr. J. B. Richey proposed the nomination of the Honourable Mr. T. H. Stewart, in place of the Hon. Mr. Naylor, one of the members of the Select Committee on the Salt Bill.

Sir Raymond West, the Hon. Mr. K. T. Telang, the Hon. Rao Bahadur Behechardas Veharidas, the Hon. Rao Bahadur Gurshidapa Virbasappa Gilganchi, and the Hon. Mr. T. H. Stewart were appointed as Select Committee, to whom the Bill was referred.

The Council then adjourned.

RAILWAY DISASTER IN CANADA.

A TERRIBLE railway accident caused by the collapse of a wheel occurred near St. George, Toronto, on the 27th ult., by which ten persons were killed and thirty injured. Details wired the following day say :—

The scene of yesterday's railway accident near St. George is described as appalling. A Pullman car, partly demolished, hangs over the bridge into the chasm, and the dining car, from which most of the killed were taken, and a first-class carriage, lie in the valley beneath a mass of partly burned splinters and twisted iron. The snow around the overturned carriages is crimson with the blood of the dead and dying. The passengers who escaped injury worked nobly in rescuing the sufferers, who were removed to a village half a mile off, where they were attended by doctors from the neighbouring towns of Woodstock, London, Paris, Hamilton, and other places. The whole of the inhabitants of St. George turned out to render assistance, women being especially active in their charitable efforts. It appears that the wrecked train left London at six o'clock in the evening, with about 65 passengers, and was going at full speed at the time of the accident. The bridge, which is made of iron, and crosses a ravine 60ft. deep, is broken in two places. Two doctors are among the killed, and of all the passengers only eight were capable of proceeding on their journey. A lady died this morning from the injuries which she had sustained, making the total number of dead 11, while three persons are in a critical condition and are not expected to recover. The others injured are progressing favourably.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPES.

Several miraculous escapes are recorded. Among the injured are a newly married pair on their wedding trip. A young lady belonging to Hamilton who was a passenger by the ill-fated train displayed great heroism in attending to the sufferers. She was in one of the cars which went down into the ravine, and after recovering from the first shock she went to the help of the injured, tearing up some of her garments to make bandages.

FURTHER DETAILS.

A correspondent of the *Daily News* in describing the calamity states that just before reaching the bridge a wheel on the locomotive broke and tore up the rails. The train went off the line; the locomotive and the smoking carriage passed over safely, but they so damaged the permanent way that the heavy Pullman car which followed left the track, and crashing through the bridge fell into the river. With it was carried the heavy dining carriage and the ordinary passenger carriage immediately in front of it. The end of the train remained upon the Bridge. So great was the speed of the train that the Pullman car crashed first against the pier, rebounded, and then turned completely over in mid-air, and finally struck the ground right side up. This car contained the largest number of passengers. The dinning carriage, which was left standing on its end against the pier, contained about seven persons besides the waiters. Dinner had just been announced, and a few minutes later the carriage would have been filled, when all would have perished; for the car being constructed mostly of iron, it was almost impossible to force an entrance into it by the uses of axes and saws. It fell on its end, and the passengers were thrown to the bottom among a mass of broken tables and dishes. Upon the top of all fell the cooking furnace in full flame. The danger of fire was imminent, but luckily the first thought of the rescuers was to prevent this.

THE WORK OF RESCUE.

One lady died before the rescuers could get her out. Two men were sitting together engaged in conversation when the crash came. One was instantly killed, the other rescued, badly but not fatally injured. News of the calamity spread like wildfire through the village, and soon the villagers, with all the medical assistance the place affords, were flocking to the scene. The first who reached the scene describes it as one of sickening horror. From out of the twisted and broken cars could be heard the piercing shrieks of anguish and cries for aid; while the moans of the dying and the prayers of those pinned in by timbers were enough to unnerve any man. The work of rescue was begun at once. Huge bonfires were lighted on either side to illuminate the scene fast growing black with the coming night, while strong men with axes and saws or crowbars worked frantically to rescue the suffering passengers. Every available conveyance was hurried to the bridge, and as dead and wounded were taken out they were conveyed to hotels and private residences and the Station House. [A Bombay lady, who is describing a tour to California in our columns, gives an account of the locality in which the accident occurred in her next letter, which will appear in Saturday's issue.]

PRINCE ALEXANDER AND THE AUSTRIAN ARMY.

IT is again rumoured (the Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says) that Prince Alexander will take service in the Austrian army, and receive the command of an Hussar regiment. His Highness at present holds the rank of a Colonel *a la suite*. The appointment will probably not be made public before the expiration of three or four months, unless the Prince should wish to enter on his duties sooner. It is well known that he has a decided predilection for the profession of arms, and not being able to follow it in his own Fatherland, it would only be natural for him to join the ranks of the army destined to fight side by side with that of the German Empire. The political consequences of his marriage, moreover, remove the objections which existed a few weeks ago to his receiving a command in the Austrian army.

SHIPPING LEGISLATION.

AT the annual meeting of the Glasgow Shipowners' Association last month, the Chairman, Mr. Alexander Allan, said :—The Merchant Shipping (Life-Saving Appliances) Act which was passed during last session of Parliament has been referred to the consideration of a consultative committee. Mr. Dunlop, a member of our Association, has been appointed to represent the Clyde ports on this committee, and I have no doubt he will from his intimate knowledge of shipping affairs, be able to give some valuable suggestions as to the carrying out of the measure. It is a very important measure, but it is undoubtedly a very perplexing one. It will be a somewhat difficult matter to devise a plan whereby boats and a sufficient supply of other life-saving gear for all on board can be carried by passenger steamers without very seriously encumbering their decks. In the case of the Columba and other river steamers, which convey large numbers of passengers, and where every available inch of space is needed for their comfortable accommodation, it is not easy to imagine where room can be found for life-saving appliances, unless the number of passengers carried by these steamers is greatly curtailed. There has been during these last 50 years, a wonderful immunity from accident on board our river steamers, due, no doubt, to the care and caution with which they have been navigated. The same remark applies also, though perhaps in a less degree, to ocean-going vessels, but I think it may with safety be affirmed that little or no loss of life has occurred either in ocean-going or river steamers for want of boats to rescue those on board on the occurrence of shipwreck or collision. The annual meeting of the Chamber of Shipping was held in London on the 10th inst., when this Association was very ably represented by Provost Browne and Mr. W. F. G. Anderson. Some very important resolutions, which emanated from this Association, were discussed by the Chamber at the meeting referred to. Provost Browne and Mr. Anderson, who I am glad to see with us to-day, will give us some details of the business then transacted. It is satisfactory to be assured on behalf of the Government, that no new legislation affecting shipping is likely to be proposed for some years. What seems to one to be most needed is legislation which will prevent steamers belonging to foreign nations calling at British ports and embarking passengers without being subjected to the inspection and regulations imposed on British ships. When I had the honour of addressing you this time last year, I was inclined to take a somewhat gloomy view of shipowners' prospects, but a very great change for the better took place in the autumn, caused chiefly by a threatened deficiency in the harvest in Great Britain and France, and a demand for tonnage to convey grain from the Black Sea, the yield of wheat and other cereals in Southern Russia having been unprecedentedly large. The strike of colliers at Newcastle, New South Wales, whereby a large fleet of sailing vessels was detained for about three months waiting for coal cargoes for conveyance to San Francisco and other ports of the West Coast of America, caused a deficiency of tonnage at those places, and led to a considerable enhancement in rates of freight. One cannot view the immense amount of shipbuilding going on here and elsewhere without serious misgivings as to present rates of freights being maintained. We must, however, hope for the best, and I trust that the year on which we have lately entered will prove as remunerative as the latter part of 1888 proved to be. (Applause.)

The report was adopted.

Provost Browne and Mr. Anderson each gave an account of important subjects which had been dealt with by the Chamber of Shipping in London. The former gentleman referred in particular to the inequality in the coasting trade in this country and foreign countries. At present a foreigner was entitled to all a British shipowner's privileges in this country, and what was claimed for the British shipowner was that there should be reciprocity—that is, what Britain gave to the French and the Americans they ought to give to them. They were of opinion that if this matter were taken up by her Majesty's Government and pressed upon the French and American Governments, good results would follow. Mr. Anderson explained that the question of light dues created a good deal of interest and attention in the Chamber, and the shipowners present seemed more than ever alive to the necessity of a strong effort being made to get the Government, if not to abolish these dues, at least to do something to remove existing anomalies. In regard to the question of the reform of the Passenger Acts, the mere fact that these Acts were passed some thirty years ago was sufficient in itself to show the absolute necessity there was they should now be reformed. It might be a forlorn hope to seek reciprocity in the matter of the coasting trade, but it was, at any rate worth while trying. There was to be a Mercantile Convention held in Washington this year, and he had no doubt the Glasgow Association would take steps to put themselves in communication with it on the subjects to be discussed. In his opinion it would be well to make an effort to have every shipowner connected with one of the Shipping Associations, and these Associations affiliated with the Chamber of Shipping. If that were done they would have such an effective instrument that they would be quite able to guard their interests, and to remove not only the disadvantages of which they complained in British but in foreign ports.

RUSSIAN MOVEMENT AGAINST INEBRIETY.

THE alarming prevalence of inebriety in Russia has arrested the attention of Russian statesmen, and resolute efforts are now being made to cope with this serious malady. Count Tolstoi has instituted a temperance society, which has already met with considerable support. The medical profession is well to the front, says the *British Medical Journal*, in this praiseworthy and much-needed work. Professor Alexikoff, of Moscow, while on a recent visit to England, collected from authoritative sources a great amount of information on temperance effort here, which he is turning to good account in his university city. Still more auspicious of an intelligent understanding of this complex subject is the publication of an interesting treatise by Professor Kovalevsky, of the Chair of Mental Disease at the University of Kharkoff. The title of the book is "Inebriety, its Causes and Treatment." There are seven chapters devoted to the symptoms of inebriety; the prodromal phenomena of a paroxysm, chronic alcoholism, narcomania, predisposing and exciting causes, and treatment. English and American literature on the subject is freely quoted, and the learned author adopts the teaching therein laid down. He laments that every succeeding year sees inebriety making still futher strides in the land of the Czar. He also regrets that there has been practically no recognition of the diseased state of many drunkards by the general public, except in cases of *delirium tremens* and chronic alcoholism. He insists that inebriety is a disease, curable as many other nervous diseases are, and calling for remedial treatment based on scientific principles. At the same time, he warns his colleagues who may advocate this view that they must be prepared to submit, for the present at least, to abuse, ridicule, and contempt. Professor Kovalevsky points out the unreliability of all professed "certain cures," including "the strychnine cure," propounded by some of his fellow-countrymen. He strongly denounces the giving of alcoholic beverages to children, and enlarges on the propriety of not administering alcohol as a medicine without first ascertaining whether the patient has an alcoholic or narcomaniacal diathesis. While he is clear on withholding the alcohol from inebriates, he makes an exception in favour of a light cider and kvass, the latter an acid drink with a very small proportion of alcohol. This treatise is lucidly and pleasantly written, and is a valuable addition to the literature of inebriety.

RUBY MINES SHARES.

THE project to form a company to acquire the celebrated Ruby Mines in Burma created considerable excitement in the City; and at Messrs. Rothschild and Sons', in St. Swithin's Lane, on Feb. 27, there was a tremendous rush for shares. The applicants for prospectuses began to make their appearance at an unconscionably early hour, and by ten o'clock there was a dense crowd extending from one end of the lane to the other. St. Swithin's Lane is an extremely narrow thoroughfare, and the police, who attended in considerable numbers, had hard work in keeping the crowd of would-be shareholders under control. In the struggle to get to the booth where the prospectuses were distributed there was a good deal of hustling and jostling; many hats were irreparably damaged, and many sticks and umbrellas were lost. The climax came when the crowd burst in the thick plate-glass window in the shop of Messrs. Offen and More, confectioners, immediately opposite the entrance to Messrs. Rothschild's offices. Two boys were so seriously injured by the broken glass that they had to be removed to the hospital. While the crush continued it was hopeless for the applicants for shares to hand in their deposits at the counters, and it was as much as half-a-dozen clerks, leaning out at the windows, could do to receive the cheques and bank-notes and gold and silver that were thrown at them rather than given to them. The capital is only 300,000l., but there can be no doubt that this amount has already been subscribed many times over. Messrs. Rothschild announced that the application list for Ruby Mines shares has been closed.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

AUSTRIA

THE Committee of the Lower House of the Reichsrath which is considering the proposal to establish Chambers of Labour, on Feb. 26 resumed the examination of experts. The latter almost without exception expressed a desire for an extension of the powers of the proposed institutions. One of the experts, speaking in the name of thirteen of his colleagues, approved the creation of such Chambers in principle, but declared the present scheme to be inadequate, both from a political and economic point of view. The President, in subsequently closing the proceedings, dwelt upon the good intentions of the Committee, and pointed out that all parties were honestly striving for the establishment of social peace.

According to present arrangements, the Court will remain at the Burg at Ofen until the weather becomes milder. His Majesty returns to Vienna for the opening of the Delegations, but there will not be the usual great receptions at Court, and the Emperor will only meet the Delegations to deliver the Speech from the Throne. While the Emperor is in Vienna, the Empress, accompanied by the Archduchess Valerie, will go to Godollo Castle.

GERMANY.

I am informed, writes the correspondent of the *Standard* at Berlin, that the Emperor William's visit to Queen Victoria in England is arranged, for the present, to take place in June, probably before his meeting with the Czar. Precise details cannot, of course, be given as yet, as the communications on the subject passing between Berlin and London are kept strictly secret, and as circumstances may occur to necessitate the postponement of the visit. The affair is regarded in Berlin as pre-eminently a matter of high politics, and only as a secondary degree as a family question. The political significance of the journey is, indeed, estimated so highly here as a proof of the excellence of the Anglo-German relations that it is looked upon as an assured thing.

Prince Bismarck, in his capacity of Minister of Commerce has forwarded a communication to the Board of Merchants in Berlin, stating that Bulgarian State Bonds cannot be admitted to the Berlin Bourse, as trading in the securities of a Government not recognised by the Empire is not permissible.

The Prussian Diet on Feb. 27 discussed and rejected by a large majority, the motion of the Clerical leader, Dr. Windthorst, for further amending the May Laws in such a manner as to restore the influence of the Church in elementary schools.

SPAIN.

Information gathered in diplomatic circles at Madrid entirely bears out the *dementi* already published in the name of the Spanish Government, referring to supposed attempts by Senor Sagasta's Cabinet to induce foreign Governments to consent to modifications in existing commercial treaties with Spain, in order to appease the clamour of Protectionist politicians. Although free trade principles are by no means generally understood or appreciated in Spain, it is quite incorrect to suppose that they are losing ground in the country; and while it is quite certain that existing commercial treaties will continue in their entirety till 1892, when they all expire by lapse of time, there is no sufficient ground for believing that the prospects of an equitable renewal are lessened.

ITALY.

In the General Budget Committee on Feb 23 General Ricotti, ex-Minister of War, declared that if it was desired to maintain the military strength of twelve army corps it would be necessary to increase the War Budget by 40 million francs. If the country was unable to bear this expenditure it would be better to rest content with ten army corps better organised and with more battalions. Germany, continued the speaker, could not be allowed to counsel Italy to increase her army corps. He had never heard of such a thing; and, besides, Germany could not give advice to Italy which she did not follow herself. The late Minister's speech says a correspondent, has produced a deep impression, especially, as in Parliamentary circles, it is believed that the opponents of Signor Crispi will eventually group themselves round General Ricotti.

Owing to the continued aggravation of the industrial crisis in Rome, the Government has decided to begin at once the new embankment works, so as to provide some at least of the unemployed with work.

The military paper *Esercito Italiano*, announces that a reduction of 2,000,000 lire will be effected in the expenditure on account of Massowah, by reducing the strength of the special and native corps by 2,500 men each.

Considerable excitement prevails in political circles at Rome, says the *Daily News* correspondent, on Feb. 27, in consequence of the turn taken by the financial discussion in the Chamber. To-night a Cabinet Council is being held, at which the Ministers will decide what attitude to take in view of the opposition which the financial measures of the Ministry have provoked. In the Chamber the situation is certainly a difficult one. While the Chamber is unanimous and in accord with the wish of the Ministry that decided steps should be taken to improve the state of the finances, no decision has been arrived at as to what these measures ought to be. In most speeches rigid economy has been urged; but, on the other hand, should the Ministry really propose any strong diminution of the expenditure, it would be sure to encounter great resistance. A reconstitution of the Ministry is thought not to be improbable. Cardinal Sacconi, the oldest member of the Sacred College, died at Rome on Feb. 26.

Prince Philippe of Coburg, brother-in-law of the late Archduke Rudolph, is expected in Rome on a visit to the Pope.

An Extraordinary Commission of Cardinals was convoked at the Vatican on Feb. 23, to examine the best method of preparing for a European Congress, and making a propaganda in favour of Papal arbitration.

TURKEY.

Count Montebello has forwarded a note to the Porte enumerating the obections of the French Government to the licence-tax to be levied on foreign merchants in Turkey. The chief ground on which France bases her objection to the measure is the provision for a special regulation to be drawn up by all the Powers for the application of the law to the subjects of foreign Governments.

M. de Nelidoff has replied to the recent note of the Porte answering the objections to the tax raised by the Russian Ambassador on behalf of his Government. [See further on this point "European Situation :"]

The Sultan has ordered the renewal of the contract between the Ottoman Government and Blunt Pasha, Inspector of the Gendarmery, whom his Majesty has appointed to be one of his honorary aides-de-camp.

The decision pronounced by Professor Gneist, the arbitrator in the dispute between the Porte and Baron Hirsch, was communicated on Feb. 25 at the Turkish Embassy to the two representatives of each party. In the question of the guarantee funds and the interest due on them, demanded by the Porte from Baron Hirsch, the arbitrator has decided against the latter, fixing the sum to be paid to the Porte at about 39,000,000frs. The sum of 8,000frs. per kilometre originally asked by the Porte for the lease of the railway is reduced to 1,750,000 frs. for 1,170 kilometres. The legality of the concession to Baron Hirsch, which was disputed by the Porte, has been sustained by the arbitrator. Baron Hirsch's claim to war indemnities, which was also contested by the Porte, was allowed, Professor Gneist awarding him 2,000,000 frs. under this head. The definition of an interruption of traffic was finally worded as follows :—"That an interruption in the sense of the contract exists when traffic is at a complete standstill for a period of five days or more." Taking into account former decisions arrived at in Constantinople, the total sum payable by Baron Hirsch is reduced to the extent of 12,000,000 frs.

BULGARIA.

The Prussian Minister of Commerce has intimated to the leaders of the Berlin Bourse that the emission of a Bulgarian loan there is not permissible. Two German banking firms seemed inclined to help in bringing out the proposed Six per Cent. Gold Bulgarian loan of seven millions, whereupon they were given to understand that such a transaction was impossible and illegal with a Government like that of Bulgaria, not yet recognised by the German Empire.

The account published by some newspapers of an interview between the Czar and M. Zankoff, in which his Majesty is represented to have expressed his belief that the Bulgarian people still entertained feelings of gratitude towards Russia, and to have approved the conduct of the Orthodox Clergy in the dispute between the Holy Synod and the Bulgarian Government is declared in well-informed quarters, says a telegram from Vienna, to be a misrepresentation of the actual facts. It is added that rather the contrary was the case, as it has been ascertained, on trustworthy authority, that the Czar at the interview avoided entering into the details of the Bulgarian question, and intimated that he was not inclined to modify the attitude hitherto maintained by him.

SERVIA.

A telegram from Sofia (Feb. 23) says :—The negotiations for the conclusion of a Servo-Bulgarian treaty of commerce have been temporarily suspended owing to a disagreement between the plenipotentiaries on certain questions of detail, as, for instance, the trade in horned cattle between the two countries. One of the Bulgarian delegates arrived here last night from Belgrade in order to receive fresh instructions, with which he will return to-day. If Servia persists in its demands a complete rupture in the negotiations may ensue. Surprise is felt here that the Servian Government, after having been the first to demand the conclusion of a treaty of commerce, should now raise difficulties on unimportant questions of detail, and seek what is regarded here as a pretext for breaking off the negotiations.

The Secretary of the Ottoman Commissarit at Sofia has forwarded a note to the Government of Prince Ferdinand regarding the Commercial treaty negotiations between Servia and Bulgaria. Basing his contention on the first Article of the Treaty of Berlin, the Tuakish representative declares that Bulgaria, as a tributary State, has no right either to negotiate or sign treaties. The Bulgarian Government, on the other hand, maintains that Article 8 of the Berlin Treaty gives it this right.

The *Standard*'s correspondent at Vienna telegraphed on Feb. 25 :—The Servian and Bulgarian Governments are sending out to-day their respective versions of the abortive negotiations for a Commercial Treaty between the two countries, and the opportunity is made use of by the Porte to assert its alleged right, as the Suzerain Power, alone to conclude Treaties binding upon Bulgaria. In fact this right does not exist, as Article 8 of the Berlin Treaty makes abundantly clear, and the only consequence of the Porte's protest will be to give annoyance in Bulgaria. The Government of that country would, indeed, readily enough ignore the Turkish Note and conclude a Treaty with Servia, were it not that circumstances exist which preclude, for a time, any further negotiations.

The Radicals in Servia will hold a great meeting in Belgrade next Sunday, to decide on the attitude to be adopted by the party in case of the non-fulfilment of the promises made to them by King Milan. They are already organising a large number of committees to prepare the ground for the general Elections to the ordinary Skupshtina in September, and are confident of success. The whole country will be thoroughly canvassed in the Radical interest, and a large number of sub-committees are to be established in all electoral districts. Twelve of these committees have already commenced operations. In short, there is to be a general mobilisation of Radicalism, for which sufficient funds are at the disposal of the central committee. The Progressists, M. Garashanin's party, who were defeated at the Elections to the Grand Skupshtina, are also reorganising their forces, and have put forward a programme not less Radical than that of the Radicals themselves. Their chief organ constantly discusses the Bosnian question in a sense hostile to Austria, and as the Progressists used to be pre-eminently the Austrian party, that question is now likely to be raised at the earliest opportunity possible.

The Vilna correspondent of a Polish paper gives the following particulars as to the recent prohibition by the Russian Government of the use of the Polish language in the provinces :—"Not only shopkeepers, but people of all classes here are forbidden under penalties to speak Polish. Servants, coachmen, and artisans are invited by the Russian officials to watch for and report any case in which their employers speak Polish, and when such reports come in the Commissioner of Police at once rewards the informant and levies a fine on his victim. Yesterday a poor but decently dressed old woman knelt, as is the custom here, on the pavement in front of the chapel of the Virgin of Ostrobrama, and began to say her prayers aloud in Polish. She was immediately taken to the guard-house, and after being soundly rated by the officer in charge, was sent home more dead than alive. Old men who are in the habit of praying daily in the churches have been ordered by the police in future to say their prayers in Russian. A boy has been expelled from school for writing his name in Polish on one of his school books."

THE LEECHES OF ASSAM.

"AN OLD RESIDENT" sends the subjoined article to the *St. James's Gazette*, telling of the plague of leeches for which the country is notorious :—

Assam is the land of leeches. Swamp and jungle, rivers and pools, and even the cultivated fields, literally swarm with blood-suckers; and woe betide the man or animal that falls a helpless prey to them. Instances of unfortunate men and beasts having fallen faint or wounded in out-of-the-way places in Assam, and being fastened on by the leech swarms and sucked to death, are common enough. The creatures get into the nostrils of cattle out grazing, or settle on tender parts of their skin, driving them mad. Leech sores are a common complaint among both Europeans and natives in Assam. In fact, the country is leech-ridden: as will be seen from the awful fate of Mahout Nour Khan and his elephant Sphinx.

Nour Khan took his elephant out as usual, one day, to the jungles beyond Golaghat to collect fodder. That evening, however, neither Nour Khan nor his elephant was present at the usual elephant muster; so it was conjectured that some mishap had befallen them and a search party was sent out to scour the country, but the search was fruitless. Three days passed, and still no tidings; and it was thought that both mahout and elephant had got drowned in the River Dhunsiri. On the third evening, however, one of the search party came running up to my bungalow saying he had found Nour Khan and his elephant, and he implored me to come with him and bring some *dawa* (medicine), as he was afried there was little life in either man or beast. Thinking that brandy would be the best medicine under the circumstances, I mounted my pony and galloped down to the planter's stores and got a bottle. Meanwhile I told the man who found Nour Khan to make for a certain rendezvous, where I would join him. Never shall I forget the sight that presented itself when we came upon the lost mahout and his charge. There they lay in the bed of a small "nullah," or drain—the elephant stuck fast in the treacherous mud and literally covered with leeches, all more or less charged with blood. The surface of the elephant presented the appearance of a large heap of ripe plums, the leeches having gorged themselves into a rotund shape; and there they stuck, a quivering mass. The elephant still continued to breathe, and moved his leech-covered trunk about in a helpless way which indicated plainly that he was in a very weak state indeed. I noticed these things as I approached; but, so far, the mahout was concealed from view. We found Nour Khan with his legs wedged in the mud, and held there under the heavy weight of his elephant's head—dead. Poor Nour Khan's corpse showed traces of numerous leech-bites. The leeches, however, had left his cold dead body for the warm blood-feast from the elephant. We extricated Nour Khan's remains as best we could, and sent them to be buried in the Mahommedan graveyard in Golaghat.

The elephant was still alive, and the difficulty was to get its huge carcass out of the mire. I sent for a number of coolies, and these were set to work to cut down tree branches to make a firm footing in the river-bed. Meanwhile we gave the animal some bread to eat soaked in brandy. This revived him somewhat; so that when the mud was dug away from his sides he managed, with the assistance of a number of coolies, to get on his feet, and so crawl on the tree branches out on to the open. It was a sight to see this huge beast with one side smeared with white mud and the other covered with gorged leeches. A bag of salt was soon forthcoming, after a quantity was scattered over the clinging leeches they soon relaxed their grip and fell in heaps on the grass. More salt sprinkled on their bloated carcasses caused them to vomit their gorge of blood. Presently they crawled away to die, for leeches never recover after the saline treatment. I had the curiosity to weigh one of these blood-gorged creatures, and it turned the scale at half an ounce. Roughly, a thousand leeches had stuck to Sphinx; and allowing 15 lb. as the net weight of the leeches, they must have drawn at least 16 lb. of blood from the animal. Was it any wonder, then, if poor Sphinx died in a few days from the effects of his exposure and blood-letting?

It is somewhat amusing to notice the solicitude with which new-comers in Assam take care of their lower limbs by encasing them in leather. I recollect an Indian Commander-in-Chief and staff on tour in Assam once, and they reminded one of Cromwell's cavalry from the size and weight of their leather boots. In spite of this the leeches found them out; and even an Indian Commander-in-Chief could not command the reptile hordes. If his Excellency and staff had had the forethought to have their leathers salted, or even carried a little salt in their coat-pockets, they would have gone through Assam unharmed by leech-bites. I should advise every visitor or intending visitor to Assam to carry with him the necessary salt-bag; and if he does so, he need not fear the leeches.

THE corner in port wine, which two enlightened members of the Portuguese Ministry assisted an enterprising syndicate to arrange, has been promptly squashed, and there is no longer any fear that the worst port in the market will be offered to the British consumer at five or six times the price of the best. The company which aspired to the monopoly is not to have it, neither is it to have a subsidy or a Government trade mark, and the two enlightened Ministers have retired from the Cabinet. This is excellent news, and we are glad to know that to the opposition of the English newspapers and of the British traders in Oporto this fortunate result is almost entirely owing. England is still the greatest of port-drinking countries; beyond our shores, indeed, it is rare to meet with anybody who appreciates port according to its deserts.

PRINCE ALEXANDER'S ROMANTIC MARRIAGE.

THE statement to which we briefly alluded yesterday, that Prince Alexander of Battenberg has morganatically married Fraulein Amalia Loisinger, a singer at the Darmstadt Court Theatre, has (the Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says) caused no little sensation at Pressburg and Prague, where the bride, who was born at the former town on the 18th of April, 1865, has numerous friends.

THE BRIDE'S HISTORY.

Frl. Loisinger is of humble origin. Her father, who died a short time ago, was valet to the Austrian Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Martin Signorini, and her mother, who is still alive, is a native of Bruneck, in the Tyrol. She received her musical training at Pressburg, and made her first appearance in public at a concert in Vienna in 1880. In 1883 she took up her residence at Prague, where she and her mother occupied a modest apartment in the Carolinenthal suburb. There she lived for two years, continuing her studies and occasionally singing at concerts. Her rich and captivating voice, her beautiful face, and her blameless life soon made her a general favourite; and, although disinclined to enter on a theatrical career, she yielded to her mother's wishes, and early in 1885, accepted an engagement for the town theatre at Troppau, in Silesia. From April 16 to May 17 in the same year she played at Linz, where she appeared with great success as Eva in the "Meistersinger," and Zerlina in "Don Juan," and in several other parts. From Linz she went to Leipzig, and then to Darmstadt, where she obtained a permanent engagement at a salary of 4,000 m. (equal to £200) for the first year, 5,000 m. for the second, and 6,000 m. for the third year. She has one brother, who holds the rank of first lieutenant in the Austrian army.

WHAT THE MARRIAGE MEANS.

This romantic marriage must needs remind one of the excitement which prevailed at Berlin a year ago over the projected betrothal between his Highness and the Princess Victoria of Prussia, and it seems to show that Prince Alexander had been forced to recognize that inseparable obstacles had been raised to his union with the sister of the present Emperor of Germany. It also renders probable the report of a betrothal between Princess Victoria and Prince Charles of Sweden, and, finally, it is of some political importance as regards Bulgaria; for, in the opinion of many, Prince Alexander's marriage with Fraulein Loisinger finally seals his renunciation of the Bulgarian Crown. Some, however, will, no doubt, attribute the marriage to deeply wounded pride. For some time after the Emperor Frederick's death, it was rumoured that Prince Alexander and the Princess Victoria would be privately married in England. The Prince himself was led to hope this, and it is said that he was greatly mortified on finding that no plans for realizing his wishes were being seriously entertained.

FURTHER DETAILS.

The *Neune Freie Presse* learns from two sources that the marriage took place on the 6th inst, in a small town (one account says Mentone) on the Riviera where they are still staying. It is said that Prince Alexander married Fraulein Loisinger under the name of Count Hartenau, and that he means to reside permanently out of Germany. Fraulein Loisinger two years ago under a *nom de theatre*, appeared experimentally in several *roles* at the Royal Opera in Berlin, including the heroines in "Carmen," "La Fille du Regiment," and "Martha;" but though her performance was favourably enough received, she did not succeed in getting permanently appointed. Considered in the light of the heartburnings and political crisis of last spring, this singular *denouement* of the "Battenberg marriage project" has (the Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says) naturally caused no little sensation and astonishment. It is now seen why Prince Alexander lately got his name removed from the list of the Prussian army.

RECEPTION OF THE NEWS IN ENGLAND.

The news of the morganatic marriage of Prince Alexander of Battenberg has come, writes a well-informed correspondent, like a thunderbolt upon the English royal family, to whom it is most unwelcome. There has been no such unpleasant surprise since the Grad Duke of Hesse quite as suddenly and secretly married Mdme. de Kolomine. Prince Alexander was still supposed to be engaged to Princess Victoria of Prussia. Neither the Princess nor her family have been treated with consideration by him; and he was to have visited Biarritz during the Queen's stay there. In addition to the annoyance and mortification respecting the Prince's broken engagement, there is also the consideration that his *mesalliance* will not increase the credit of the Court of Darmstadt at St. Petersburg, and he has certainly "put a spoke in the wheel" of the project for a marriage between the Czarevitch and Princess Alix.

MORGANATIC MARRIAGES.

Apropos of the marriage of Prince Alexander of Battenberg, the Vienna correspondent of the *Times* compiles the following list of the more remarkable morganatic marriages of Continental princes during the present century :—The Duke of Berry, afterwards heir presumptive to the throne of France, married an English lady, Miss Lydia Thompson, and the couple spent their honeymoon in Vienna. The Austrian Archduke John married Anna Plochle, a daughter of the postmaster of Aussee, who was afterwards raised to the rank of Countess of Meran. She died at Meran a few years ago. Another Austrian Prince, Archduke Henry, married in 1868, at Bozen, in the Tyrol, the opera-singer Leopoldine Hofmann, now Baroness Waldeck. Duke Louis in Bavaria, the brother of the Austrian Empress, became in 1857 the husband of an untitled lady now known as Baroness Wallersee. Prince Adalbert of Prussia, a brother of William I., Emperor of Germany, married in 1840. Thérese Elssler, sister to the celebrated *prima ballerina*. Prince Henry of Reass, father of the present German Ambassador to Vienna, married Mary Loisset, a circus-rider, and Prince Gustave of Saxe-Weimar Mdlle. Marcocchia, a Dalmatian lady. Among the European Sovereigns who have contracted morganatic marriages are the late Czar Alexander II. and King Victor Emmanuel, and the reigning Duke George II. of Saxe-Meiningen, who in 1875 married the actress Helene Franz.

A WINDFALL FOR SAVAGES.

A VERITABLE windfall has just come into the hands of the natives of the Gilbert group of islands—namely, a large ship with a full cargo, which came sailing into their port without any one on board. The vessel was the British ship Rock Terrace, and the strange part about the matter is that the ship was abandoned by her crew about twelve months ago, and it has only just transpired that, instead of foundering soon, she drifted on and on until she reached the Gilbert Islands. The Rock Terrace, in September, 1887, left Philadelphia for Hiogo, in Japan, having on board a cargo of oil and phosphates, valued at 125,000 dols. When near the Philippine Islands the crew abandoned their vessel, landing on an island close by, all of them being saved. It was said that the captain did all he could to keep his vessel afloat; but it was understood that he had some trouble with his crew. Nothing was further heard of the vessel, and the underwriters, being quite satisfied concerning the loss, paid the amount for which the vessel was insured. Recently the news came that the Rock Terrace had drifted into the Gilbert group of islands, and had been taken possession of by the natives. The vessel herself appeared to be in very fair condition, and had only a few inches of water in her hold. The surprise of the natives when they found themselves in possession of such a prize can well be imagined, and they at once set about getting out the cargo. In this they were very successful, and landed almost the entire contents of the ship. The Rock Terrace belongs to St. John, N. B., and it was not stated if any attempts were to be made to release the ship out of the hands of the islanders.

STRENGTHENING THE NAVY.

MR. A. B. FORWOOD, M.P., Secretary to the Admiralty, on the 22nd ult., addressed a large gathering of Conservatives and Unionists at the Middleton Hall, Islington. There were, he said, three admirals who had endeavoured to get at the adequate idea of what the navy should be. Admiral Symonds estimated an expenditure of £40,000,000; Admiral Hornby £30,000,000; and Lord Alcester, £30,000,000. He mentioned this to show how wide a range of opinion might be formed as to what was an adequate navy, and he mentioned it for another reason—namely, that when, in the course of a few days, they had the Admiralty's proposals before them, while they might consider the proposals involved a very large expenditure, they would, nevertheless, in recalling the figures of those three able admirals, arrive at the conclusion that the Government had been very reasonable. The speaker then went into comparisons between English and French ship-building and equipment, because so many exaggerated statements had been made by platform speakers as to the cost of the British navy. In seventeen years England spent £35,000,000 on ships, and France £22,000,000; and while France spent £342,000 in stores, England spent only £125,000 in stores for 130 ships.

THE CRISIS IN FRANCE.

THE NEW CABINET.

THE Cabinet was completed on Feb. 22 by the appointment, after several refusals, of M. Spuller to the Foreign Office. M. Spuller, who was Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in the Gambetta Ministry, is one of the most highly-respected men in the Chamber, but he has till now shown no special aptitudes, which could lead the general public, to discover in him a fit man for the direction of the foreign policy of France. M. de Freycinet is the only member of the old Cabinet, who figures in the new one.

At the meeting of the Chamber on Feb. 23, M. Tirard read the following statement. It was fairly well received, especially by the Moderates and the Opportunists :—

Messieurs,—In responding to the appeal of the President of the Republic, we have not concealed from ourselves the difficulties of the present hour; but we

RUSSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

THE news received in London on Feb. 25 was as follows :—The correspondent of the *Times* says there is a perfectly loyal co-operation between the English and the Russian Governments to prevent a collision between the Afghans and the Bokhariots ; for this is what it amounts to on the Russian frontier. But, at the same time, Abdur Rahman, in exercising his Asiatic right of rolling off heads by the hundred and wreaking his barbarous vengeance on those favourably disposed towards Russia, who have blood relations over on the other side among the Bokhariots, is stirring up most angry blood and creating a state of things which is in the highest degree perilous. Too much stress cannot possibly be laid on the increasing danger which this procedure of Abdur Rahman's is producing. Telegrams of a disquieting nature continue to arrive from the Transcaspian, and certainly not the least ominous among them is the intelligence to the effect that the Bokharan troops, under the Emir himself, are moving to the Afghan frontier.

A Reuter's telegram says that two clearly marked currents of opinion are discernible in St. Petersburg concerning Afghan affairs. In diplomatic quarters it is sincerely desired that no conflict should arise in this direction. In other, and particularly in military circles, however, the view taken is that if a conflict with Abdur Rahman is to be regarded as inevitable, it would be far better for it to come at once while the Ameer remains—imprudently as is thought—within Russia's reach, and while England, it is believed, does not appear to be disposed to support him. Among the Russian military leaders in Central Asia, General Rosenbach, Governor-General of Turkestan, a great friend of peace, shares the diplomatic view above mentioned ; while General Komaroff, Commander-in-Chief of the Transcaspian forces, is among those who would not be sorry to find an opportunity arise of inflicting a lesson upon Abdur Rahman.

Professor Vambery again sounds a note of warning in the *Pester Lloyd* with reference to the military measures now being taken by the St. Petersburg Cabinet. "The question now is," he says, "what is Russia's present intention ? and the answer to this is at once forthcoming if one remembers that the military circles at St. Petersburg are tired of the four years' peace on the Afghan frontier and wish to become active again. It is no longer a secret and the great prophet has already pointed it out, that Russia considers a river a bad frontier, or none at all. She longs to cross the Oxus, and to place her outposts on its left bank on the southern slopes of the Hindoo Koosh. It is true that two years ago the Russian Government let an opportunity slip by refusing hospitality to Ayoob Khan and allowing him to appeal for British protection. But then the railway to Samarcand was not yet finished, and, besides, the Russian plans were successfully upset through the vigilance of Sir Arthur Nicolson, the British Envoy in Persia."

A Reuter's telegram, dated Feb. 25, from St. Petersburg, said :—A telegram received her to-day from Askabad states that Afghan deserters who have arrived there report that several detachments of Afghan troops are on the march to Herat. The Ameer Abdur Rahman was at present in the Char (?) district. A telegram received here from Chardjui, of yesterday's date, announces that the Ameer of Bokhara, accompanied by a large military escort, has left for Shari Siab.

The correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphed on Feb. 26 from the Russian capital :—The state of things on the Afghan frontier is still exciting considerable mistrust. Although no responsible persons on either side want to begin a fight, such combustible materials as Afghan, Bokharan, and Russian troops cannot draw together on the frontier without the danger of a conflagration, the end of which it is difficult to foresee. The disturbed state of the public mind in Central Asia is evident from the fact that hardly a day passes without one or more telegrams being published here announcing movements of a more or less alarming character. Abdur Rahman's cruelties on the frontier ; the flight of several thousand Uzbek followers of Issak Khan across the Amu Daria ; march of the Ameer of Bokhara at the head of his troops to Shakhrisiab ; Afghan reinforcements ; Russian preparations at Karki—such are the items that follow one another in swift succession in the daily papers.

The *Times* correspondent in the same capital reported on the 27th : On making inquiries to-day, I find that the anxiety regarding the state of affairs on the Afghan-Bokharan frontier, referred to in my last night's dispatch, has been somewhat relieved by the latest news, and there is now more confidence in the preservation of existing relations. The danger, however, still exists, and may become acute at any moment. The Bokharan troops are said to have been moved in order to prevent any outbreak of fanaticism excited by Afghan refugees and runaways. General Komaroff and Colonel Alikhanoff are reported to be on the frontier. Abdur Rahman, as a well-informed friend of mine observed to-day, is holding a sort of "bloody assize" in all the districts disturbed by Ishak Khan, and there is a belief that in the course of this punitive expedition he will probably go to Maimeneh, where he will be nearer the frontier than he is now.

A Reuter telegram from Batoum states (Feb. 27) :—An Embassy from Bokhara, consisting of the six highest dignitaries of that State, arrived here to-day, with numerous presents for the Czar, and a letter from the Ameer, thanking his Majesty for the construction of the Central Asian Railway. The Embassy will continue its journey to St. Petersburg to-morrow.

The correspondent of the *Daily News* reports from Teheran (Feb 27) :—Letters from Askhabad state that Russia is increasing her Transcaspian forces. All traffic in goods is said to be stopped, the railway being used by the Government for the transport of troops, who are continually arriving from Caucasia. From Astrabad reports reach us that parties of frontier Turkomans are engaged in raids on the neighbouring districts, and that a band of these marauders has had a skirmish with some Persian troops.

Latest.—A telegram dated Feb. 28 from St. Petersburg says :—It is understood that the alarmist view of Afghan affairs taken by a portion of the Russian press is no longer shared in Government circles now that the impression at one time prevailing of England's connivance with the Ameer's proceedings has proved to be groundless. No attack on the part of the Ameer is now apprehended, as he is believed to be aware of the fact that in such an event he could in no way count upon England's support.

VITRIOL-THROWING IN PARIS.

A MOST determined case of vitriol-throwing has lately occurred in Paris, the victim being a *huissier*, or one of those legal officers who deal with writs, bills of sale, and similar matters. The *huissier* was walking with his wife towards his house, when a woman he had lived with flung the corrosive liquid in his face and ran away. The unfortunate man went into a shop, his face all burned, and asked the people to dash iced water on his head, which was done. Suffering from a heavy attack of bronchitis, as well as fearful injuries from the vitriol, some of which went into his mouth and burned his tongue, palate, and throat, he was unable to take any food, and died soon afterwards. The discarded *amie* had previously given him a great deal of trouble, and had frequently written scurrilous placards and posted them on the door of his office.

THE STATE OF THE NILE.

THE state of the Nile (the Alexandria correspondent of the *Times* says) justifies considerable anxiety as to the supply of water during the current year. At the Assouan gauge there are only 50 in. of water, as against 70 in. at the same period in the year 1878, which witnessed the lowest Nile hitherto recorded. At Kafr Ammam, above the Barrage, where a new gauge has been established during the last four years only, the water is 42 inches lower than the level recorded at the corresponding period of the worst of those years. In normal years the river continues falling till June, but if this process should continue at the present rate the river would become dry. Dams are being constructed across the river mouths at Rosetta and Damietta, and every effort is being made to lessen the effects of the excessive fall. The Public Works Department has already warned the cultivators that the scarcity of water will probably make it prudent to reduce the area cultivated. On the other hand, many maintain that the cotton crop receives generally too much water, and will not suffer from the diminution in the supply.

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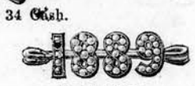

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PASTA MACK For Bath & Toilet Use. This entirely new and excellent health-giving preparation SOFTENS THE WATER, gives it a most *delicious odour*, and BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION in a most extraordinary way. Should be in every Bathroom and Bedroom. *To be had of all respectable Chemists and Perfumers throughout the World.* Sole Manufacturer and Inventor, H. MACK, Ulm o/D.

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W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.

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WITH TRANSPOSING APPARATUS.

THIS Apparatus is a most useful improvement recently introduced in a most perfect form. By a simple arrangement the Pitch can be lowered or raised a semi-tone, a tone, or several tones. In this manner Soprano or Tenor songs can be instantaneously transposed, so as to render the Accompaniment adaptable to Contralto, Baritone or Bass voices this advantage will be at once seen by all Singers.

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„ 3	„ 5 „ „	to 1 Octave, with new Tuning Apparatus	„ 1,300

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IS ABSOLUTELY PURE.

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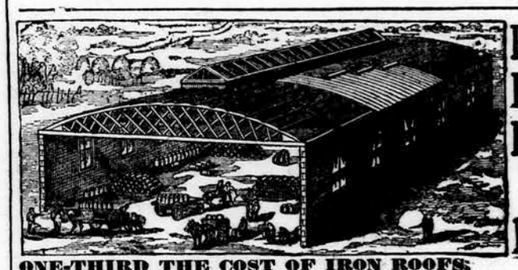

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ONE-THIRD THE COST OF IRON ROOFS.
MUCH COOLER. LASTS FAR LONGER.
CONSTRUCTION MOST SIMPLE.
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THIS FELT IS A PERFECT NON-CONDUCTOR OF HEAT.

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Preserved in its primitive purity by Capsuled bottles.

The pure world renowned Oil, perfected in one operation; consequently needing no after manipulations—usually covers for imperfections.

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HARNESS LIQUID or Self-shining Jet.

POLISHING PASTE FOR CLEANING METALS.

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FROM ENGLAND

Of Special Interest to European Residents

Protected by HER MAJESTY'S Royal Letters Patent.

Possesses HYGIENIC PROPERTIES hitherto unknown to Science.

Upwards of Fifty Patents, Registrations, and Trade Marks have been secured for this wonderful discovery, protecting the INVENTOR'S RIGHTS in every civilised country.

An Invention that will revolutionise the existence of European Residents in India, and prove an unmistakable blessing to European and Native alike.

The name of this latest, and perhaps one of the greatest discoveries of this or any age, is SALT REGAL; and the following is a brief description of its claims to popularity generally, and its peculiar fitness for India in particular.

SALT REGAL is a high-class Antiseptic Saline, in the form of a delicate white powder, scientifically compounded, which instantly produces in water a ***Beautiful Rose-coloured*** effervescing, *antiseptic*, Saline Draught, most refreshing and exhilarating.

SALT REGAL has the special property of purifying the water it is dissolved in, at the same time developing Ozone (the principle of life).

SALT REGAL is a powerful antidote to and preventive of Feverishness, Acidity, General Debility, Sour Stomach, Flatulence, Nausea, and Giddiness.

SALT REGAL is a powerful antidote to and preventive of Blood Poisoning, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Irritation of the Skin, Weariness, Lassitude, Headache, and for all purposes for which Saline preparations have hitherto been used.

SALT REGAL corrects all Impurities in the System, whether arising from breathing heated or tainted air, or partaking of improperly cooked food.
Corrects all errors of Diet, eating or drinking.

SALT REGAL acts as an instant purifier, each draught liberating a supply of a powerful antiseptic.
Cleanses the Mouth, Throat, and Stomach at the same operation.

SALT REGAL is a Natural Disinfectant. It removes all bad humours from the body, and renders it proof against infection of every kind.

SALT REGAL taken daily will resist the deadly attacks of Typhoid, Malaria, Cholera, and Epidemics of the most virulent type.

SALT REGAL prevents disease by giving tone and purity to the system.
Is a Health-giver.
Is a Health-maintainer.
Is a Health-restorer.

SALT REGAL, upon its merits alone, has obtained a considerable sale, and it is no boasting to say that it supersedes all other Salines.

SALT REGAL dislodges all impurities in the system, and allows them to pass harmlessly away with the excreta.
Renders the terrible scourge of Diphtheria in old or young an impossibility.

SALT REGAL renders harmless Bacteriæ and Microbes that may be taken into the system accidentally with food or drink.
Insures against Cholera.
Prevents Dyspepsia.
Purifies Drinking Water.

SALT REGAL cleanses and disinfects the human alimentary organs, and it is impossible to give an adequate idea of its marvellous power of good in the short space of an advertisement.

SALT REGAL will do what no other Saline preparation in existence can do.
By regular use is a certain guarantee of Health.
Taken regularly makes good Feeders.

SALT REGAL taken regularly makes good Workers.
Taken regularly makes good Sleepers.
Makes Life enjoyable.

SALT REGAL —One draught per week to the Healthy will keep them in Health.
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SALT REGAL is invaluable for use in Families.
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SALT REGAL renders Pills, Potions, and Physic unnecessary.
Is a high-class Saline, and has been approved by the most Scientific Chemists of the age.

SALT REGAL destroys the Parasites which infest drinking water used in India: Anyone doubting this statement is invited to make the test with the aid of a good microscope. *(See Analysis.)*

CERTIFICATE OF LATEST ANALYSIS.

Institute of Chemical Technology and Analytical Laboratory.
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Messrs. FRITZ & Co.,

Dear Sirs,—In accordance with your request I have carefully tested the action of your "SALT REGAL" on the different organisms found in impure waters, and find that it exerts a directly destructive action on most of them, whilst with others its effect is to reduce their vitality, consequently it should prove very useful in the prevention and treatment of diseases arising from the use of impure waters and the breathing of impure air.

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Analyst.

SALT REGAL is indispensable to all who are away from home, and no Traveller or Voyageur should venture without it.

SALT REGAL is a Royal Patent, and any attempt at imitation is a Felony.

SALT REGAL is sold in Bottles (hermetically sealed) and can be obtained through all Vendors of Proprietary Articles. If any difficulty, please address the undermentioned who have stocks and can supply the trade or private customers.

☞ Sold Retail by—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. LD. ; PHILLIPS & Co., LD. ; KEMP & Co., LD and THOMPSON and TAYLOR, Bombay · BADHAM, PILE & Co, LD., Secunderabad ; SYED ABDUL RAZACK & Co., Hyderabad ; and by all Chemists, or by the Wholesale Agents H. BALLANTINE & Co., No. 11, Hornby Road, Bombay, and 5 Dhurrumtolla, Calcutta. ☜

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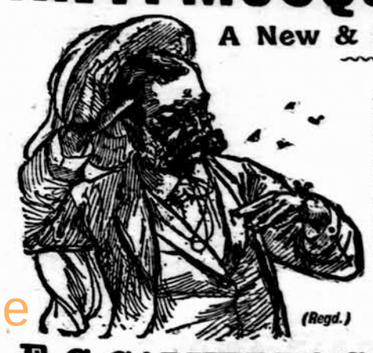
☞ **SALT REGAL has made hosts of friends in the Colonies and Foreign Countries, and its increasing Sale and growing popularity are bye words among those who sell it. SALT REGAL is already well-known and regularly used on board Passenger Steamers going from Liverpool to India.** ☜

CALVERT'S ANTI-MOSQUITO SOAP

A New & Special Preparation.



A splendid Soap to use in the morning tub. Suitable to the most sensitive skin, (thus invaluable in the Nursery and for Ladies). Cooling, Cleansing, and agreeable, it is especially adapted for use in warm climates. Its properties safeguard the skin and are a preventive of the contagion of zymotic diseases, also of the bites of Mosquitos and other small insects.

(Regd.)

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CAMPAIGN WATCHES have obtained a wonderful popularity, resulting in numberless imitations, as is always the case with a reputed article. But, although each one of the latter claims to be the best in the market, none in reality is attaining such a high and well-deserved reputation in point of excellence, accuracy and durability as Favre-Leuba and Co.'s Original Campaign Watches, sold as follows :—

	Rs.
METAL OPEN FACE KEYLESS LEVER RAILWAY REGULATOR	16
„ HUNTING „ „ „ „	17
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(*Guarantee One Year.*)	
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FINE SILVER OPEN FACE KEYLESS LEVER, I. QLY.	35
„ „ HUNTING „ „	38
„ „ CUT HUNTING „ „ „	40
(*Guarantee Three Years.*)	

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.,
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Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

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SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
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"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

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We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows :—

The oldest and best (11 Years Old) as "AWARDED GOLD MEDAL," *White Capsule.*
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WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE MARK appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London
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C. A. CHARPIE & CO.,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS, MANUFACTURERS AND AGENTS

SPECIAL SALE OF SPECIAL HIGH CLASS LEVERS.

A real opportunity to get for less than usual cost a valuable time-keeper.

A small lot of specially indented Watches of highest quality not having been taken delivery of, will be sold at about half usual price for such first-class articles.

1. 6 Dozen Railway Watches, very heavy, strong and massive, sterling Silver cases, 3/4 plate Lever movement, 10 ruby holes, 15 jewels, expansion chronometer balances, all adjusted for variations of temperature and position. Maker—RIVERSIDE WATCH CO.

Usual Shopkeeper's Prices Rs. 70 to 80—actual Price only Rs. 38 each.

2. 6 Dozen of smaller size, same high quality and same description as above, same make.

Usual Shopkeeper's Prices Rs. 65 to 70—actual Price only Rs. 36 each.

(*Special warranty of 6 years with each Watch.*)

Note.—The special features of the above, besides their exceedingly good quality and the first-class materials they are made of, are their neat appearance and nice faces. A style not usually met with in this country.

NOTICE EXTRAORDINARY.—From the 1st of April next, G. A. CHARPIE & Co. shall be prepared to supply a new Keyless Campaign Watch, 3/4 plate, Horizontal movement, 4 ruby holes, for the Price of Rs. 7-2 to Rs. 7-6 nett—also a 3/4 plate Lever Watch with set hands from outside at Rs. 12 nett. These Watches with white or zone coloured enamelled dials. All accompanied by the usual warranty paper.

We have been engaged in this special manufacture for the last 12 months, and have reason to believe that these genuine cheap time-keepers will prove the best of any sold even for double their price.

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HENRY'S GREAT INDIAN REMEDIES.

HIPPACEA is designed to meet a long-felt want, and that is a remedy that will act promptly on the skin of horses and other animals, *without blistering* the parts brought under its influence. It meets his want, and is offered to the public with the utmost confidence as the cure for—

RHEUMATISM	STIFFNESS	SWELLINGS GENERALLY
WIND-STROKE	CUTS AND WOUNDS	SORE SHOULDERS AND BACKS
SPRAINS OF ALL SORTS	BROKEN KNEES	SPAVINS
SPRUNG TENDONS	CRACKED HEELS	HEAT LUMPS
SORE THROAT	OVER REACHES	BITES AND STINGS OF FLIES &
INFLUENZA	(EDEMA OR SWELLING OF THE LEGS,	NOXIOUS INSECTS

Bruises, Mange and other Skin diseases, and all irritable conditions of the Skin.

THE TRAINER OF "BENDIGO" SAYS :—

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Please send me 3 large tins of your "HIPPACEA." I have found it most useful in cases of sore-backs, wounds, &c.

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BEDFORD ODGE, NEWMARKET, 8th March, 1887.

I think "HIPPACEA" very good. M. GURRY.

THE TRAINER OF "HARPENDEN" SAYS :—

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J. R. HUMPHREYS.

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I feel quite certain, that your "HIPPACEA" assisted "MARMORA" very much with her weak knees, as she went with so much more freedom, and walked better.

T. MARTIN.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE KENNEL CLUB SAY :—

ELLINGTON PARK, STRATFORD-ON-AVON, 26th uly, 1887.

Your "HIPPACEA" is very efficacious, and I shall certainly use it in my Kennels.

S. E. SHIRLEY.

HIS HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT SOLMS SAYS —

BRAUNFELS ON LAHN, PRUSSIA, 4th September, 1887.

I have tried your new remedy "HIPPACEA" in my Kennels, and state with pleasure that I found it most valuable remedy in several severe and obstinate cases.

Kindly send me at once a tin of "HIPPACEA," as I wish my Kennels never to be without it.

ALBERT SOLMS.

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NEW HOUSE, SHADOXHORST, ASHFORD, KENT, 29th March, 1887.

Nearly twelve months' experince of "HIPPACEA" has convinced me that for cracked heels, sore backs or wounds, sores, and skin diseases of every kind, "HIPPACEA" is a really valuable remedy, both in the Stable and Kennel.

JOHN C. BUCKLAND.

THE ASIAN, DATED MAY 3RD, 1887, SAYS :—

"We have had Samples of 'HIPPACEA' forwarded to us; it claims to be a remedy, which will ac "powerfully on the skin of the horse and other animals without blistering the parts; and to be efficacious "in healing most ills that horse skin is heir to. We had not the opportunity of trying it on a horse, but "its effect was marvellous on a puppy, which was suffering from distemper. MR. BOWDEN, of Thilum "renown, is the Agent."

To be had of the undersigned, and of Chemists and General Dealers everywhere.

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Beware of conterfeits, none genuine that does not bear the *facsimile* signature.

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AND 15, ARMENIAN STREET, MADRAS.

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EXTRA **"C.I.C."** OLD

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HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY

Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets.

Two Grades { Black Label, Very Old. / White „ Special Reserve, Extra Old

C. DAY & CO., SOLE AGENTS, LONDON;

ALSO FOR THE FAMOUS

"JOHN JAMESON" BOTTLED WHISKEY.

Retail of the Great Eastern Hotel Company, Calcutta, and all dealers throughout India.

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ASK FOR

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And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

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FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

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UNDER the title **"Crab-Apple Blossoms."** THE CROWN PERFUMERY CO. are now selling one of the most delightful perfumes ever manufactured. The uniform excellence of all the goods of this well-known firm needs no comment here, since our readers are aware of their exceptional merit. At the same time, it is well to call attention to the fact that this **"Crab-Apple Blossoms"** scent is totally unlike any of those commonplace perfumes with which we meet in all directions, and reminds one at once of all the sweet and delightful scents of the country.—*Lady's Pictorial.*

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Incontestably proved by Thirty Years Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

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WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
SOLE CONSIGNEES,

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A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes.

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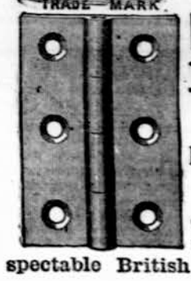

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